TERMS.

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The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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The Muse.

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my soul in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And in his hottest fire, hold still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And, at his heaviest blows, hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it;
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper "As God will!"
And, in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
This only longer-lived would be;
Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
When God has done his work in me;
So I say, trusting, "As God will!"
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
And all his heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a master hand;
So I say, praying, "As God will!"
And hope in him, and suffer still.

—*Julius Sturm.*

Miscellaneous.

THE FAITHFUL SENTINEL.

The French Army lay encamped only about a day's march from Berlin. The sentinels were doubled, and the most strict orders given, for the Prussian and Austrian spies were plenty and troublesome. At midnight Pierre Sancoin was stationed at one of the outposts. He was a stout, bold, shrewd man, and a good soldier. The colonel of his regiment was with the sergeant on his beat, having requested to be called at midnight, that he might visit the outposts.

"Pierre," he said, after the men had been posted, "you must keep your eyes open.—Don't let even a stray horse go out or come in without the pass. Do you understand?"

"Aye, mon colonel, I shall be prompt."

"The dogs are all around us," pursued the officer, "and you cannot be too careful. Don't trust men nor brutes."

"Never fear," was Pierre's answer, as he brought his firelock to his shoulder, and moved back a pace.

After this the guard moved on to the next post, and Pierre Sancoin was left alone.—Pierre's post was one of the most important in the camp, or rather around it, and he had been placed there for that reason.—The ground over which he had to walk was a long knoll, bounded at one end by a huge rock, and at the other sloping away into a narrow ravine, in which was a copse of willows. Beyond this copse the ground was low and boggy, so that a man could not pass it. The rock was to the westward, and Pierre's walk was to its outer side.

The night was quite dark, huge masses of clouds floating overhead, shutting out the stars; and a sort of fog seemed to be rising also from the marsh. The wind moaned through the copse in the ravine, and the air was damp and chill. With a slow, steady tread, the soldier paced his ground, ever and anon stopping to listen as the willows in the ravine rattled their leaves or some night-bird started out with its quick flapping.

An hour had passed away, and the sentinel had seen nothing to excite his suspicions. He had stopped for a moment close by the side of a rock, when he was startled by a quick, wild scream from the wood, and in a few moments more a large bird flew over his head.

"Parbleu!" he muttered after the night bird had flown over; "could mortal man have stopped that fellow passing?"

He satisfied himself that he had done nothing wrong in suffering the bird to pass. He had walked the length of his way two or three times, and was just turning by the rock, when he was sure he saw a dark object crossing the line toward the copse.

"Hold!" he cried, bringing the musket quick to his shoulder. "Hold, or I fire!"

And with his piece at an aim, he advanced towards the spot where the object stopped; but as he came to within a few yards of it it started to move on again toward the camp.

"Diable!" cried Pierre, "more any farther and I fire! What, parbleu! Le Prince? Ho, ho; why Prince?"

The animal turned and made a motion as though he would leap upon the sentinel's bosom, but the soldier motioned him off.

"Bravo, Prince," Pierre cried, reaching forth his hand and patting the head of the great shaggy beast which had now sat upon its haunches. Pierre recognized the intruder as a great dog of the breed of St. Bernard, which had been owned in the regiment for over a year, and which had been missing for about a week. He disappeared one night from the pickets, and all search for him had been unavailing.

"Parbleu, mon grand Prince," Pierre uttered, as though the dog could understand every word; "the men will be happy to see you; where have you been so long?"

The dog made no reply to this, save a low whine, and a familiar nodding of the head.

"Now, mon amie, you just keep your sitting there until the guard comes, and then we'll go to the camp together. Mind that, will you?"

And with these words, uttered with solemn emphasis, and due meaning, Pierre started on his beat again. He had got half way to the rock, when the idea of looking around struck him, and he did so. Le Prince was moving toward the camp again.

"Ha! Prince, that won't do! Stop! stop! or I'll shoot! Diable, the colonel was positive in his orders. I was to let nothing pass my post without the countersign. A dog is something. You can't go, Prince, so now lie down. Down! Down I say!"

With this the dog lay flat on his belly, and stretched out his fore paws. Pierre patted him upon the head again, and having duly urged upon him the necessity of remaining where he was, he resumed his march once more.

During the next fifteen minutes the animal lay perfectly quiet, and ever and anon the sentinel would speak to him by way of being sociable. But at length the dog made another attempt to go into camp. Pierre had nearly reached the rock when he heard the movement, and on turning he could just see his uneasy companion making off.

"Diable!" the honest fellow muttered, "I must obey orders. The colonel's word was plain. Here! Parbleu! Come here! Here, Prince! Mon Dieu! you must die if you don't!"

With a few quick bounds the soldier had got near enough to the dog to fire, and as the latter stopped, he stopped.

"Mon cher amie, you must stay with me! Here! Come back! I must shoot if you don't. Parbleu! what a thing to start the whole camp for, to shoot a dog!"

But by coaxing and threatening, the sentinel got the dog back to his post, and there he made him lie down once more. And thus matters rested till the tramp of the coming guard was heard.

"Ah, now Prince will be relieved," the soldier said, stopping near the dog. "You shall go and see your old friends."

The tramp of the coming guard drew near, and Pierre was preparing to hail them, when the dog took a new start, and in a new direction, this time starting toward the copse.

"Here, here, Prince! Parbleu, don't you run off again."

But the fellow took no other notice of the call than to quicken his speed.

"Back! Back! Here!"

"Grand Dieu!" This last exclamation was forced from Pierre's lips by seeing the dog leap to his hind legs and run thus.—In an instant the truth burst upon him.—Quick as thought he clapped his gun to his shoulder and took aim. He could just distinguish the outlines now and he fired.—There was a sharp cry, and Pierre had to turn, for the guard were approaching.

"*Qui est la?*—Who is there?" he cried.

"Relief guard," was the answer.

And having obtained the countersign he informed the officer what had happened.

"A dog?" cried the officer. "Prince, did you say?"

"He looked like Prince; but, diable, you should have seen him run off on his hind legs!"

"Eh? Hind legs?"

"Yes."

"Then come; show us where he was."

With this the officer of the mounting guard pulled the lantern from his breast, and having removed the shade he started on. Pierre led the way to the copse, and there the dog was found in the last struggles of death.

The officer stooped down and turned him over.

"Grand Dieu!" he cried, "what legs for a dog, eh?"

And no wonder he did so. The hind legs of the animal were booted; and had every appearance of the pedal extremities of the genius man. But all doubts were removed very quickly, for as the officer turned the body again, a deep groan came up, and the words, "God take me!" in the Prussian tongue followed.

"Diable! here's an adventure!" uttered the officer and made Pierre hold the lantern while he ripped open enough of the dog's skin to find the face. But they concluded not to stop here to investigate, so they formed a litter by crossing their muskets, and lifting the strange animal upon it, they proceeded on their way. When they reached the camp they found half the soldiers up, waiting to find why the gun was fired.

Lights were brought and placed upon the ground. The dog skin was removed and within was found a Prussian drummer.—He was a small fellow, though apparently some twenty years of age; but he was dead, Pierre's ball having touched his heart, or somewhere very near it. His pockets were overhauled, and in one of them was a cipher, but no one could make anything out. The colonel took it and directed that the body should be placed out of sight for burial on the morrow.

But this was not the end. About four o'clock, just before daylight, another gun was fired on the same post where Pierre had been, and this time a man was shot who was trying to make his escape from the camp. He was shot dead. When the body was brought into camp, it was found to be that of a Bavarian trooper, who had been suspected of treachery, though no proof had been taken from the person of the Prussian drummer; and now that the colonel had them both, he could translate the mystic scroll. It proved to be a direction to the Bavarian to lay his plans for keeping as near to Napoleon's person as possible, after he should enter Berlin, and then wait for further orders.

The mystery was explained. The Bavarian had contrived to call the great dog away from the regiment and delivered him up to the enemy, and his skin was to be made the cover for a spy to enter the camp under. And the spy would have got in, too; but for the sporting order of the colonel, and the wilfully faithful obedience of Pierre Sancoin.

On the next day Pierre was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and the Emperor said to him, as he bestowed the boon—"If you only make as faithful an officer as you proved yourself faithful as a sentinel, I can ask no more."

An Incident of Early Methodism.

Rev. D. S. King, in Zion's Herald, relates the following as among the early incidents of his life:

I sometimes found lodgings unexpectedly. In one instance on one of the worst days of March, I was traveling through a place where I had been several times before, when an "above-board" farmer hailed me. He said:

"I understand you are a Methodist preacher?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I don't believe in your religion."

"That is no reason why it should not."

"I don't believe in the Bible."

"It may be true for all that."

"Won't you come into the house and see my family?"

"Not now; I want to get a resting-place as soon I can, for I am not well."

"Then stay till to-morrow."

"No; I read the Scriptures and pray wherever I abide a night with a family."

"Do you make that a condition?"

"Usually it is not necessary; but I should with you, after what you have said."

"It is a bargain. Get off, and I will put up your horse."

No gentleman could have been treated better by him. Nothing further was said of his unbelief. Before retiring at night he handed me a Bible without remark. We had our evening and morning devotions.—I suppose I discovered his motives in the fact that his excellent wife was fast hastening to the grave, and wanted to know the way to heaven. He was a kind husband, and would gratify her in any thing; but it was at less expense of pride to call me than to invite the minister of the town, whose meetings he did not attend: and, considering his opposition to some of the doctrines preached there, he might have considered this a triumph. The lady died, rejoicing in the hope of glory.

Female Military Company at Falmouth, Ky.—A female military company named the Union Capitivators has been formed at Falmouth, and over thirty of the young ladies of the place have joined the organization. The uniform is an apron of the old fashioned cut, made of red, white and blue—that part covering the bosom representing the stars and the lower part the stripes.

Didn't Know he was Hurt.—On Saturday, Mr. Jacob True, of Deerfield, N. H., while sawing shingles, had his left arm severed completely from his body, about two inches above the wrist joint. So quick was it done that he did not know he was hurt till he saw the hand lying on the bench beside him.

☞ Gen. McDowell says a Washington correspondent, visited Gen. Scott on Thursday and detailed to him the position of the Federal forces, showing how easy it would be to capture the enemy located within a short distance of the outside of Gen. McDowell's lines, which extend into the interior ten miles from Arlington Heights, and ten miles below Alexandria, and the same distance above the Chain Bridge. Gen. Scott listened with all attention and when Gen. McDowell desired permission to make an attack, in order to wipe out the disgrace of the late blunders, Gen. Scott sat quietly back and responded, "No, sir—no, sir—no."

☞ Amos Pilsbury, American Consul at Halifax, is charged in a letter to the *Tribune*, with being a traitor. He openly takes sides with the South, and refuses to hoist the American flag over his consulate. He is retained in office in spite of public resolutions of the American residents, and of representations of his course made through Messrs. Morrill and Wilson.—*Jeffersonian.*

☞ As the expense of the United States government is now going on, it amounts to *one million two hundred thousand dollars per day.* At this rate the expense amounts to,

For one week,	$8,400,000
For one month,	36,000,000
For three months,	108,000,000
For one year,	438,000,000
For two years,	877,000,000
For five years,	2,190,000,000

Princely.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Tuesday, that the contractors who furnished blankets to the Government for our soldiers, have realized the handsome little profit of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

☞ Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, on Thursday week, landed a force of men at Matthias' Point and erected breast-works. On returning to the vessel to obtain cannon for the battery, the men were fired at by a large body of the enemy which had been concealed in thick woods. Capt. Ward protected them with the guns of the Freeborn, but was himself killed by a ballet while in the act of firing a gun. Several others were wounded.

☞ The statement is repeated that hundreds of Missourians are concentrating on the Arkansas border, expecting to be supplied with arms, and to be joined by forces from the South.

☞ A reported agent of the Confederate Government was recently arrested in Washing, while attempting to obtain the signature of the Secretary of State to his passport. He had previously taken an affidavit of his loyalty to the government.

From the Albany Argus.

Ch. Justice Taney.

Some time ago, for the purpose of invalidating the force of Judge Taney's decision in regard to Habeas Corpus, the N. Y. World assumed to show a counter opinion delivered by the same Justice in 1843. The History of the latter case was not given, but copious extracts were made from the published opinion of Judge Taney, which was assumed to be in contradiction with his recent decision. Here was the juggle! The case which arose in 1843, growing out of the Dorr Rebellion, rested on the right of the President of the United States to recognise the *de jure* and *de facto* government of a State, and to put down insurrection against it.

Governor Dorr and Governor King each claimed to be the rightful Executive of the State of Rhode Island; but President Tyler recognized the latter and at his call sent Federal troops to put down the insurrection. When the legal question growing out of this came up before the United States Court, Judge Taney held that he could not go behind the decision of the President and enter into the question, which was the rightful and which the revolutionary government. That was to be decided by the Executive department, and the Judicial must necessarily conform to it.

The question of *habeas corpus* did not arise. It was not suspended by the Presidential act nor interfered with. Judge Taney in deciding that the legislative power alone could suspend it, did not contradict either his own former decisions or those of his predecessors on the bench, but confirmed them—sustained the unbroken line of precedent, here and in England, whence we derive the writ, since its formation.

The New York Freeman's Journal has quoted appositely from the Cyclopedia of Dana* and Ripley, the following conclusion of the article on *habeas corpus*:—

"It has been solemnly decided that the *habeas corpus* act can be suspended *only by a legislature*, and that the proclamation of martial law by a military officer is not sufficient."

This is undoubtedly so. And the law was passed to prevent imprisonment without trial in times of revolution and rebellion.

*Dana is one of the principal Editors of the Tribune, and Ripley is or has been connected with the same paper as literary Editor.

False Prophets.—The Republican leaders last Fall prophesied that the South could not be "kicked out of the Union." It was prophesied by Mr. Greeley, their great medicine man, that after Mr. Lincoln's election all would be "quiet and prosperity." Mr. Seward, the chief Republican soothsayer, in his Astor House speech at the dinner of the New England Society, in February last, under the influence of the Union spirit, or some other, indulged in the prophesy that "in sixty days all would be peace, and the country harmonized." The Republican press, about two months since, prophesied the "rebellion would be crushed out in ninety days and the Union restored!" Such are some of the false prophesies of the Republican prophets which have led our country into civil war and commercial destruction. These false prophets now run the machinery of Government; and it is into such incompetent hands that the Republican journals ask the Democratic party to confide itself, by disbanding its own colors. The Democratic party will never trust itself to leaders who cannot see ahead at least *sixty days.*—*Jeffersonian.*

☞ We observe that the Administration has commissioned Jim Lane, of Kansas, a Brigadier General, and the notorious outlaw, Montgomery, is appointed a Colonel. Is there such a scarcity of decent men in the country that it is necessary to select officers from among thieves, vagabonds and murderers? Jim Lane's reputation is far from enviable, but the Administration cannot plead ignorance of the character of Montgomery. He has been the chosen leader of a gang of outlaws in Kansas who committed every sort of depredation and outrage, murdering, thieving and robbing wherever they went. There is ample evidence at Washington of his infamous character, and yet he is appointed an officer of the army, to be the associate of honest soldiers and gentlemen. If justice was done he would be hung for his crimes—and if those who are compelled to associate with him are careful, they will look out for their wallets.

There have been many complaints of the appointments of incompetent officers—but this is the first instance where a man of positively infamous character has been commissioned an officer.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ Poor Gov. Curtin gets but little encouragement in his efforts to deceive the people into the belief that he is not responsible for the injustice done to our soldiers. He is the scoff of almost every camp of Pennsylvania soldiers, and the sneer of those from other States. His own party papers were the first to denounce him, and there are but few bold enough to defend him, although a small number slyly attempt to mitigate his acts. Oh, for a man in the Executive chair now, who would be capable for the emergency, and reflect credit instead of dishonor on our loved old Commonwealth! What patriot in the State does not wish at this time that honest Harry Foster was our Governor, as he would have been, if the campaign had depended on the personal popularity or merits of the two candidates? Our soldiers are—or rather were, for the difficulty, under the lash of public clamor, has been partly obviated—the laughing stock of the whole army, and all through the mismanagement of one whom the people in a moment of blindness, elevated to the highest place in their State.—*Erie Observer.*

Convention of the Democratic Editors of New York—They Declare for Peace.

Pursuant to an informal call, a number of Democratic editors of the State of New York met at the Astor House, in New York city, on Thursday week, to consult in regard to the present condition of public affairs. The convention, it is stated, was a spontaneous gathering, produced more by the extraordinary condition of public affairs than by any attempt or desire to create any organization. The unanimity of feeling exhibited the due appreciation of the importance of public action, and good citizens, irrespective of party, were invited to co-operate for the re-establishment of peace. After an organization and some preliminary business, a committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, with a single exception—the editor of the Hudson Gazette voting "no:"

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the perpetuation of the Union of these States; but, in the language of the lamented Stepen A. Douglas, we believe that "war is disunion," and that if the Union be continued, it must be upon the principle on which it was formed, viz: the voluntary consent of its members; that any other mode is subversive of the principle of self-government; and hence, in order to restore this Union, the first requisite is Peace—to the end that all questions may be settled, not despotically, by the sword, but voluntarily, by free consent of the American people.

Resolved, That the present alarming and deplorable condition of our country has arisen mainly from the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the present chief magistrate who has not hesitated to inaugurate a war, to enlist a large standing army, to increase the navy, to seize private papers, to deny citizens the right to bear arms, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, all of which acts are in direct violation of article 1, sections 8 and 9 of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 4.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we enter our firm and earnest protest against all of these measures as opposed to the principles of true democracy, and destructive to the liberties and material interests of the people of the northern States.

Resolved, That the Republican party has proved that all its pretensions of devotion to "freedom, free speech and free discussion," were simply cloaks to conceal their real enmity to liberty and the constitutional guarantees of citizens, and that the attempt to muzzle the Democratic press by mobs and terrorism, to prevent citizens from expressing their honest opinions, calls for and deserves the sternest condemnation of every true friend of law, order, liberty and the inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That in view of the many manifest violations of the fundamental principles of the constitution, it becomes the duty of the Democratic press, and of all friends and advocates of free institutions, to unite in resisting these alarming strides toward a despotic, consolidated system of government; and that it be especially suggested to all friends of peace and constitutional liberty, irrespective of party, to agree upon a joint and mutual basis for action at the present crisis.

After the passage of the resolutions, the editors adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the association of Democratic editors of the State, some time during the summer.

State Convention of the Friends of Peace in Delaware.

The friends of peace in Delaware held a State Convention at Dover, on Thursday week, and as it is the first organized movement of the kind since the present disastrous troubles have culminated in civil war, its proceedings cannot fail to attract public attention. We therefore make up the following report from the Delaware Gazette:

The cars left Williamsport in the morning at 8 o'clock with about 450 on board.—This number was increased at every station along the route. Notwithstanding many of the farmers were cutting their hay in New Castle county, and others were in the commencement of both the wheat and hay harvest in Kent and Sussex, to abandon which was very injurious, the bone and sinew of the land were present, in great numbers. The Stars and Stripes waved beautifully above the cars, and amid the beams of a brilliant sunlight and fanned by a gentle breeze, the mass landed at Dover about 11½ o'clock, and forming in procession marched to the town. A train of eight or ten cars had already arrived from Sussex county.

The meeting was declared by many present to be the largest that was ever held in Dover. Certainly it was immensely larger than any we had ever attended there.

Ex-Gov. Temple presided, assisted by thirty-one vice presidents. Ex-Gov. T., on taking the chair, declared that he was both a Peace man and a Union man, and in the language of the late Mr. Douglas, believed that war was disunion.

On motion of the Hon. Wm. G. Whiteley, a committee of ten from each hundred was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. During their absence Mr. Whiteley was called upon for a speech, in the course of which he declared that he did not believe there was a single secessionist in the State, and that the flag of his country was as dear to him as ever; that he had done all that he could to prevent the States seceding, but they had gone out, and he did not believe it was in the power of the North to subdue the South.

Thomas F. Bayard followed in a speech of about three quarters of an hour. When he concluded, Dr. John Merrett, the chairman of the committee, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That whilst we deeply deplore the revolution which has severed eleven States from the Union, we prefer peace to civil war, and believe that if a reconciliation by peaceful means shall become impossible, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States is preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces.

2. That the reign of terror attempted to be inaugurated by the war party, by denouncing all men as disunionists, secessionists and traitors, who are opposed to civil war, and to the palpable and gross violations of the constitution, committed by the present administration, will not deter us from the expression of our opinions, both privately and publicly.

3. That we believe the effect of the doctrines and measures of the war party, if not their object and intent, under the name of preserving the Union, will be the subversion of the State governments, and the erection of a consolidated government on the ruins of the federal constitution.

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to Senators Bayard and Saulsbury for the bold and patriotic stand they assumed, in the second session of the 36th Congress, for the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of our now distracted country, and we earnestly request them to use all honorable means to bring the civil war which now hangs over us like an incubus, to a speedy close, and that if in their judgment no other mode presents itself whereby this end can be attained, advocate the acknowledgment by the United States government of the independence of the Confederate States, so that peace and prosperity may be restored among us.

Resolved, That the menace, demanding the resignation of the Hon. James A. Bayard, one of our Senators in the Senate of the United States, originated in mob spirit, and should receive from him the scorn and contempt which it merits from every honorable man.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, there is no necessity for convening the Legislature of this State.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by A. E. King, James R. Booth, Edw. Ridgeley, Esqs., and Messrs. Henderson and Paynter and Dr. Edward Worrell. The meeting then, about 5½ o'clock, adjourned with three cheers for the constitution of the United States.

The Feeling in Illinois.

The Alton correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

"It is stated here that Lyman Trumbull professes anxiety and desire that *some* plan of adjusting our difficulties, short of general civil war, for one or more years to come, may be adopted by the special Congress."

This, remarks the Journal of Commerce, is almost too good to be true, though we are aware that Senator Trumbull made earnest efforts at the last session of Congress, to secure a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties. If he and his Republican coadjutors really desire this, they can easily accomplish it. The same writer says:

"The war spirit is not so rampant hereabouts as in weeks past. Men begin to reason and count the cost, and sum up the probabilities. The more extreme partisans are as resolute, perhaps, but nowise near so noisy. The masses *feel* the crisis; the shock to our form of government is written upon men's faces in our streets.

"The writhing of the country is having its effect upon the Republican leaders, and well it should, with people clamoring for labor and bread, and a million granaries with unsaleable products, and the thousand of mills, factories and foundries still and tenantless.

"The delay of the war in Virginia, day after day, and week after week, is death to Northern fanaticism, and, we may well hope, to Southern ultraism. War bonds grow heavier, and volunteers are more backward. The great trouble and cost of occupying Maryland, and of holding Virginia at bay, is being realized. How much greater, to conquer and hold subject every slave State. If Lincoln's forces in the next Congress evince no disposition to compromise, but, on the other hand, do their utmost to drive on this civil war, we may expect an upheaving of the masses in this land as never yet was seen."

"Let There be Peace."

A grand Union demonstration of the Democracy of old Northern Luzerne, Pa., took place on Saturday, June 15th. The peace loving men of Fleetville and surrounding country, in accordance with a notice previously given, convened at the above mentioned place for the purpose of raising a *hickory pole*, on which was to be placed the national colors—the flag to be presented by the ladies—and to counsel together for the rescuing of the country from despotism and destruction. The meeting was called to order at a little past two o'clock, P. M.—The pole—a splended hickory, 126 feet in length—had nailed to its top a beautiful streamer bearing the motto, "*Union and Democracy.*" At a given signal the flag was run up. It had on either side of its *blue* groundwork a large, slightly oblong circle of thirty-four stars, in the centre of which was the American eagle, bearing in his beak a double scroll, upon which was inscribed the motto—"LET THERE BE PEACE." The presentation speech was made by A. A. Chase, Esq.:

"This flag is presented by the ladies to the Democracy of Benton, as a memorial of their devotion to the cause of freedom, trusting that you will ever keep it unsullied from the hands of tyrants—that you will never, by any *aggressive* act, raise the battle blade to sever one from out the circlet of its stars, cemented together by the blood of our patriot fathers; and if invaded by a *foreign foe*, you will bear it triumphantly to a victorious *peace*. May it ever wave over men too free to be ruled by tyrants, too brave to yield to despots."

An appropriate response was made by Theron Finn, Esq., in behalf of the Democracy of Benton. Speeches were also made by Hon. William Merrifield, of Hyde Park, Pa., E. S. M. Hill, of Providence, and others. The genuine spirit of unterrified Democracy is fully aroused in Luzerne.

Democratic Meeting in Fayette County, Illinois.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Loudon, in Fayette county, Illinois, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Loudon township, that we love our country; that we are in favor of the Union as it once existed; that we are opposed to any part of our Union waging war against the other part, and are in favor of a peaceful compromise of our present difficulties.

Resolved, That as lovers of our country, we do not feel willing to take up arms and shed fraternal blood, unless our country is invaded.

Resolved, That we will aid and assist the party now in power to bring about a speedy and peaceable settlement of our difficulties.

Resolved, That while as Democrats and patriots we believe it to be our duty to support and maintain the Government in every emergency, yet we want Republicans, so called, to distinctly understand that we will not and cannot be dragooned into the support of Abolitionism in any form.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of Stephen A. Douglas, as the greatest national loss our country could have at the present crisis. B. M. BACKESTOW, Chairman.

S. MCKENSIE, Secretary.

Was it Prophetic?

On the 5th of April, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, General James Shields, then a Senator from Illinois, said:—"There are only two principles employed in the government of the political world—*force* and *compromise*. Some nations are governed by both principles, others by *force alone*; but this is the only government that has always been governed by compromise since the foundation of the Government, and it must continue to be so governed so long as it continues to be a Republic. Sir, *when compromise ends, force begins*, and *when force begins war* begins; and the tocsin of *civil war is the death knell of Republicanism.*"

☞ The present course of the political clergy will bring forth a large crop of infidelity,—mark that! Many persons regard these vehement clerical promptings to slaughter, devastation and havoc, as evincing a like feeling with the savages in their war-hoops. The enemies of religion bring forth these evidences of savage feeling, as proofs of their assertion that Christianity is a humbug, its temples but whited sepulchres, and its teachers mere hypocrites.—Sober, considerate men, are disgusted.—*Cin. Journal of Commerce.*

All for Fight but Abolitionists.—The President has been tendered regiments of Firemen, Sharp Shooters, Hunters, John Smiths, Roughs, Indians, Negroes, State prison Convicts—in short everything and everybody except those who made the war, and now *say* most about fight. We have not heard of the first regiment, nay, the first Company of Abolitionists.

Where is the Difference.—If a Democrat expresses an opinion against Mr. Lincoln's war policy, the Republicans forthwith denounce him a "traitor." The Republicans can abuse Judge Taney, a very much wiser and better man that Lincoln is or can be, and it is all right. Praise Abolitionism and you are a patriot; support the Constitution in a consistent, truthful way, and you are a traitor—so say these Republican judges!—*Machias (Me.) Union.*

Right.—The Meadville *Republican* says that a person in that county "has been arrested and bound over in the sum of $400, to answer the charge of riot, for attempting to force several persons to display the Union flag." This is the right way to serve all that impudent class of people, who are constantly troubling themselves about others' patriotism. In most cases, those whom they attempt to cast opprobrium upon, are far better Union men than themselves.—*Erie Observer.*

Democratic State Convention in Ohio.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has agreed upon the 7th of September next as the period for the nomination of a Democratic ticket in Ohio for Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

Drop Letters.—By a recent regulation of the Postoffice Department, which does not seem to be generally known, all *drop letters* must be *prepaid*, otherwise they are sent to the dead letter office, as other unpaid letters.

Chief Justice Taney.—The London Telegraph speaks of Chief Justice Taney as "a man to be ranked with the class of illustrious Americans who are authorities even in our own courts."

☞ Private dispatches announce the discovery of a heavy defalcation in the New York Central railroad company, and the suicide of the treasurer.

Premium for Firearms.—The executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Society have issued a circular announcing their determination to add a list of premiums for fire arms, in connection with their regular list for the fair to be held in Chicago in September next.

Killed by Lightning.—Mr. Wm. G. Robertson, one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers of Montgomery county, Md., was instantly killed by lightning, on Wednesday week whilst riding from his field to his house. He leaves a widow and numerous children. The horse he was riding was also instantly killed.

☞ Tickled to Death. Boys when they arrive at age; girls, the first time they lay their head against a vest pattern.

☞ A boarding house keeper advertises that she should like two gentlemen for breakfast and tea. What a Cannibal!

☞ Patent preserved potatoes are now prepared in London. The article is cooked in ten minutes, and produces a splendid dish of mashed potatoes.

☞ George D. Prentice's youngest son is captain of a Confederate company under General Pillow.

☞ The fleece of a sheep sheared at Toledo, last week, weighed 29¾ lbs.

☞ New York and Brooklyn office have together mustered 32,125 troops.

THE WAR!

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Patterson's Column in the Field,

Tuesday the entire force under Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport. As the advance guard, consisting of one Wisconsin regiment, the Eleventh Pennsylvania, Perkin's battery and McMullen's rangers, were nearing Falling Waters, on their way to Martinsburg, they were met by a secession force of four regiments, under command of Colonel Jackson. A fierce but brief engagement ensued, which resulted in the rebels being driven from their position.

Three of the Federal troops were killed and eleven wounded, what their names were we have been unable to learn. What the loss was on the side of the rebels is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been much greater than that on our side, as the farmers report that wagon loads of dead and wounded were taken off the field.—Having but a small force, Patterson was unable to follow after.

It is said our men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, but would have had to retire, had it not been for Perkin's battery, which opened fire and compelled Jackson's men to withdraw.—Gen. Patterson was seen in the thickest of the fight, giving commands and encouraging his men. The reports are rather conflicting in regard to the details, yet we think what we have given may be relied on. We have had many false rumors from the seat of war. But as this rumor comes from reliable sources, we think we can endorse it as worthy of credit.—*Chambersburg Times of Thursday.*

Latest from Gen. Patterson's Command.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—Gen. Patterson's column, since the victory of yesterday, has advanced to Martinsburg, Va., and that town and its vicinity are now occupied by our troops. A special messenger from the advance reports that no engagement has taken place since yesterday.

From the Sun of Tuesday.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Arrest of the Board of Police—Proclamation of Gen. Banks—Military Occupation of the City—Cannon Planted in the Streets—Excitement.

For some days past it has been expected that the gentlemen composing the Board of Police would be arrested by the military, nevertheless considerable excitement was created early yesterday morning when it was announced on the street that Charles Howard, Esq., president, and Wm. H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks and John W. Davis, Esq., had been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry, by order of Gen. Banks. It appears, from information received, that an order was issued from the War Department requiring the arrest of Marshal Kane and all the commissioners, except the mayor.—The order for the arrest of Marshal Kane was to be immediately executed, while the commanding General was permitted to exercise his discretion with regard to the time for the arrest of the other parties.

Subsequent orders were received to arrest the gentlemen composing the Board of Police, and on Sunday night the Massachusetts sixth regiment, Col. Jones, and the Pennsylvania first, Col. Morehead, were detailed for the work, and about three o'clock the first named proceeded to the house of Mr. Howard, on Cathedral street, near Reade, and took him into custody. They next proceeded to the house of Mr. Gatchell, on Calvert street, near Madison, and took him in charge. The regiment of Col. Morehead arrested Mr. Hinks, at his residence, on Lombard street, near Penn, and Mr. Davis, at his residence, on William street, near Montgomery. They were all taken to Fort McHenry, where it is stated they were furnished with comfortable apartments.

Early in the forenoon Gen. Banks issued the following proclamation, assigning his reasons for the arrest of the Board of Police:

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF ANNAPOLIS,
Fort McHenry, July 1.

In pursuance of orders issued from the headquarters of the army at Washington, for the preservation of the public peace in this department, I have arrested and do now detain in custody of the United States the late members of the Board of Police—Messrs. Charles Howard, William Gatchell, Charles Hinks and John W. Davis. The incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order. The headquarters under the charge of the board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled in some respects a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the "suspension of their functions," they continued their sessions daily. Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ultimo, they declared that the police law was suspended, and the police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers or men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protection, and hold subject to their orders, now and hereafter, the old police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose not known to the government, and inconsistent with its peace or security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the government I represent all desire, intention and purpose to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldier will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshal; and if any so admitted violate the municipal law, they shall be punished according to the civil law, by the civil tribunals.

NATH'L P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Before the people were astir a large body of troops, including infantry and artillery, were marched to the heart of the city, and throughout the day occupied the principal streets. A part of the Massachusetts artillery, four pieces, was stationed in Monument Square and the men were quartered in the court house and in the house of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Guards were then thrown out, extending from Baltimore to Lexington street, and it is said the men were supplied with three days' rations.

Col. Lyle's regiment was quartered at the Newton University, a strong guard from which was posted at the postoffice and custom-house. All the gates leading to the postoffice were each guarded by several men, while some twenty-five or thirty took up position in the rotunda.

In Exchange place the guard was much stronger than anywhere else, and two brass pieces were planted, ranging east and west, and covering all approach to the front door of the custom-house. No persons were permitted on the sidewalk on the Gay street side of the building, and the guard extended down Gay street to Pratt, and up Pratt street to South, requiring a considerable number of men. The yard of the postoffice, on Exchange place, was used for the cooking arrangements, and for the horses of the officers. The artillery horses were not loosed from the carriages and caissons during the day. A careful inquiry could not discover the object of this movement.

Immediately after the opening of the office of the board of police the building was taken possession of by a squad of the new police, and Mr. Wm. McKewan, the clerk to the commissioners, was put under arrest. He was taken before Col. Kenley, who ordered his release. All the books and papers of the office are now in the hands of the provost marshal.

The arrest yesterday morning of the Commissioners of Police is announced by Gen. Banks to have taken place in pursuance of instructions from Washington, and we suppose that it must have been based upon some information not made public. And from the intimations which have had place in the proclamations of Gen. Banks, we infer that some vague notion prevails with the government that a plot or device of some sort has been in process of development in Baltimore, inconsistent with the loyalty of the State implied in her relation to the Union. This sort of thing, however, is incredible to us, for we would have staked almost life itself on the fealty of the members of the Police Commissioners to their obligations to the citizens of Baltimore.—Nor can we believe that they have within their knowledge the slightest intimation of a design to commit the city to an attitude or act hostile to the general government.—They have indicated in their whole course a consistent and paramount regard for the peace and welfare of the city, and an impartial administration of the laws. And we feel satisfied that whenever an investigation shall be had of any charges implicating their integrity and loyalty, they will be relieved of all suspicion of complicity with a design to interfere in any way with the action of the government of the United States. We cannot think otherwise than this, because they could have no interest in betraying the trust confided to their integrity, honor and official accountability.

Seizure of the Steamer Saint Nicholas.

Information was received yesterday that the steamer St. Nicholas, which runs between this port and Washington, was seized on Saturday by Confederates, off Piney Point, at the mouth of the Potomac. She left this city on Friday, and stopped at the usual landings. When she reached Point Lookout, where a number of passengers got on board, Capt. Hollings, late in command of the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, took command, and went across the Potomac to Coan river, where her passengers landed. Several ladies who were on board were cared for by the Virginians. A large number of passengers who left this city by the steamer were bound for Virginia, and most of those who got on board at Point Lookout were Virginians, awaiting her arrival. After the passengers were landed at Coan river, one hundred Tennessee infantry and twenty-five sailors were put on board, and the boat, under command of Captain Hollings, started for the Rappahannock. She succeeded in running the blockade, and on her way captured three prizes—one schooner laden with ice, one with coffee and one with coal—all of which were towed up to Fredericksburg. It is reported that one thousand Tennessee troops are stationed at Heathsville. The St. Nicholas has run regularly on the Potomac, but was not permitted to stop at any of the landings on the Virginia side. She is one among the best boats running from Baltimore, and of excellent speed.—*Sun of Tuesday.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

It is not denied by Mr. Seward, in his dispatch of yesterday, that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to the President, deprecating the continuance of the war. But the existence of such a letter is not confirmed. Mr. Seward merely alleges that no offer of compromise has been made. President Davis very recently declared, in his letter to the Maryland Committee, that he would never make another overture for a negotiation, but would accept one. It may be well doubted whether any letter or overture of any kind has been or will be received by Mr. Lincoln from Mr. Davis. But, at any rate, no terms of compromise will be listened to by this Administration, or will be proposed by Congress at the coming session.

The Executive Government will press the war now with all the ability which they possess, for they act under the menace of the New York war press, and know that they must "pack up their trunks and be off," if they don't take Richmond before the tenth of July. They have as much idea of getting Richmond by that time, as they have of grabbing the moon. They cannot move in any direction without imminent peril,—not from Fortress Monroe, not from their Alexandria lines, and not even from the Maryland and Pennsylvania line. But they will make demands upon Congress for money, men, &c., of so pressing a nature, as to show that they intend to propose to strike some important blow. Thus, they will avoid the necessity of "packing their trunks," at least until the regular session, by which time they may be enabled to report, as an excuse for non-compliance with orders, their failure to obtain the necessary means.

Keeping the Record.

Some of the Republican papers and leaders affect to see treason in compromise, and, looking still deeper, see treason also in those Democrats who acted with Southern members of the party previous to the rebellion. Now if it be good doctrine that the Democrats are suspicious characters or traitors on this account, is it not equally good as to Republicans? In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th of January, 1848, Mr. Abraham Lincoln spoke as follows:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it—ANY PORTION of such people that *can, may* revolutionize and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than a *majority* of *any portion* of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority*, intermingling with, or near about them, who oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by *old* lines, or *old* laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

[See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 30th Congress, 1st Session, page 94.]

It seems, then, that Mr. Lincoln was an early preacher of secession doctrines, and who knows but that he may hold them yet? We are not aware that he has ever given expression to contrary views, and would not depend on him now if he did. Then, if Republican logic be correct, they all hold to the doctrine of secession! Whatever they hold to, however, their logic is gammon.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

Queer.—The printers in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, while encamped at Hagerstown, published a paper from which we take the following extract from a Card of Thanks for favors received:

"And particularly to our friend Dechert of the '*Mail*,' for whose attentions and generous tender of the use of his printing office and material, we return our *most grateful* thanks."

This is a queer commentary on the reports so freely and fondly circulated every other day, in this community, about the *Mail* office being mobbed by our soldiers.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞ A man was run over a short time since on the Winchester (Va.) Railroad, and cut and crushed into an undistinguishable gory mass, and yet a watch that he had in his pocket, was not in any way injured, nor even stopped.

☞ It is the practice in the British army for each soldier to frank his own letters, by merely putting on the corner of the letter or envelope, "soldier's letter." This is respected by all the British post-offices.

☞ The present war has continued a little over sixty days. Within that brief period a sum exceeding fifty millions is said to have been expended by the Executive.—*Boston Post.*

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1861.

Democratic Victory in Philadelphia!

The special election on Tuesday in the second congressional district in Philadelphia, for a member of Congress to succeed the Hon. E. Joy Morris, resulted in the choice of Colonel Charles J. Biddle, Democrat, over Charles O'Neill, Republican, by 218 majority. The *Patriot & Union* remarks:

The election of Col. Charles J. Biddle to fill the seat in Congress vacated by E. Joy Morris is peculiarly gratifying, not because it was an ordinary partizan triumph, but in consideration of the extraordinary means resorted to in order to accomplish his defeat. Col. Biddle, though giving the very best evidence of his fidelity by taking the field and periling his life in defence of his country, was denounced as unworthy of confidence by the Republican leaders because he was a Breckinridge Democrat, while Charles O'Niell, who remained at home to secure a nomination for Congress, was a man who could be trusted because he was a Republican. This was the issue made up and insisted upon by the friends of Mr. O'Neill, and nobly have the people of the Second District rebuked them for their arrogance, and their unwarrantable aspersions upon the character of a loyal soldier and citizen.

Forney attempted, as usual, to array the friends of Douglas against Col. Biddle by rekindling a feud that every sincere Democrat wishes to have ignored and forgotten. But that trick has had its day, and was tried on this occasion once too often. It was pretty generally understood that Mr. O'Niell would assist Forney to retain his clerkship while Col. Biddle would not—and this was the secret of the patriotic zeal of the *Press* in behalf of Mr. O'Niell and of the suspicion it sought to direct against Col. Biddle.

Stick to our Organization!

In the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of the 26th ult., we found a communication signed "Edwards," commenting in very proper terms upon the hypocritical conduct of the Republican party in reference to the approaching election. The writer of the article says:

"I would urge in the strongest manner, upon the members of the Democratic party, as the time approaches for holding their primary meetings and for making their county nominations, to thoroughly organize and prepare for the fall campaign; and also that proper arrangements may be made to secure the voting of the absent volunteers, who are as much entitled to vote as though they were residing within their respective districts."

This is the position of the Democratic party—*Democratic nominations in every election district in the State!* Nothing should tempt us to give up our old organization. The hollow cry of the Republican press that all party lines are obliterated should not delude any Democrat into the support of a policy which must eventually destroy the Democratic organization. We shall refer to this subject again. Here, in York county, the Democracy will hold their regular County Convention; and the battle will be fought, as of old, upon party principles, and with the full determination of electing none but Democrats!—*York Gazette.*

☞ As long as there is a nation, there will be a DEMOCRATIC party, and the death of the one will be the death of the other. There is more need of the Democratic party to-day, than ever before, and this need is *felt*, so that all attempts, under what pretext soever, to destroy it are simply ridiculous. Unlike the Republican party, as set forth by Greeley, it "*is the special duty and interest*" of the Democratic party *to preserve this Union.* Its mission is to perpetuate this government of free institutions, and it is not going to lose sight of that mission when its services are most needed. We have, till lately, been governed by Democratic rule. The history of the country is the history of the Democratic party; let it testify in its behalf. A few months ago it was superseded, and the nation is being dearly taught that it "is best to let well enough alone." Thebes led on by Epaminondas knew only of victory, yet ungrateful and dissatisfied, though she knew not why, sought to disgrace him, and gave the lead to others; she soon saw her folly and reinstating him in command retrived her departed glory; so too, this nation under Democratic leaders, knew nothing but progress and greatness, yet grew dissatisfied and sought to make "good better;" the history of the day shows how that has succeeded, and if her glory ever is to return, it will only be, when, like Thebes, she restores and follows her former leaders.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Iowa is called at Des Moines for the 10th of July. It will nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

For Peace.—The peace men of Avon, Ct., have raised a large and handsome flag, with the superscription—"FOR PEACE." The ceremony of raising was attended by a large number of people of that section, who responded heartily to the sentiment thus thrown to the breeze. The people are preparing to assert with emphasis their right of petition, of which it seems efforts are being made to deprive them.

☞ An unsuccessful effort was made by a gang of Republican rowdies to break up a peace meeting in the 6th ward, Newark, on Monday evening. The mobocrats had the worst of it, and a large number of respectable signatures were obtained to a peace petition.

☞ An Apprentice to the printing business wanted at this office.

Seizure of Peace Petitions.

The New York *Day Book* of Saturday, publishes the statement of F. A. Guion, Esq., a well known and respectable citizen, to the following effect: Mr. Guion, it appears, had been circulating a "petition, to the President of the United States, in accordance with the suggestion in his Inaugural Address, calling a Convention of all the States to effect, if possible, a settlement of our national difficulties without bloodshed." On the 28th instant he was *invited* to the office of James B. Taylor, 48 Pine street, who asked to see his petitions. Two copies, which were handed to Taylor, were transferred by him to two detectives, who were in waiting in the front office. Mr. Guion was then arrested and taken to Superintendent Kennedy's office. On his arrival at the office the officer then in charge immediately asked the detectives if they had obtained all the papers. The documents were retained, but Mr. Guion was graciously permitted to depart. Comment is unnecessary.

ANOTHER PETITION IN CIRCULATION.

While the citizens of New York are arrested for petitioning for constitutional measures and remedies, to secure the settlement of our difficulties, the New York *Tribune* publishes the following, without a word of disapprobation:

The People of Connecticut to Congress.—The following brief petition is receiving signatures in many of the small towns in the neighboring State of Connecticut:

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:—The undersigned, a portion of the loyal people of the United States, lamenting, in common with many others, the numerous evils of civil war, respectfully petition that you will take such immediate measures for the entire removal of the cause of this war—being, in our view, the continued permission of slavery—as the wisdom and patriotism of your honorable bodies may devise.

In speaking of the seizure of the Peace Petitions in New York, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks:—We do not know how the public or the signers of the petition will regard this matter. We published a copy of the petition when it first was presented for signatures, preferring simply to lay it before our readers without any recommendation regarding the wisdom of the movement: but we deem it our duty to maintain the entire propriety and right of any citizen to thus address the President; and we believe that thousands of our citizens now that an attempt is made to interpose obstacles to the exercise of so manifest a privilege, will hasten to append their names to the document. Whether or not it does any good, it certainly can do no harm, and it may arouse the attention of the President, and lead him to address himself to the question involved in the proposition—the possibility of restoring peace to the country. This thought is beginning to occupy the public attention, and will soon be the engrossing topic throughout the Union. No more suitable time could be chosen than the present for pressing the subject upon the attention of the President and the country, and the petition which has been so unwarrantably interfered with affords a ready method of agitating the subject. We doubt whether any considerable number of signers will be frightened into withdrawing their names, but think it more likely that it will receive large accessions from the independent men of the city, who dare exercise their constitutional rights under threatened intimidation. There is no power short of absolute tyranny which can interfere with the right of petition, especially when that right is exercised in a mode so void of offensive or treasonable language as in the present instance.

EXTRACT FROM THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

As showing the high estimate placed by the founders of this Government upon the sacred right now so arbitrarily stricken down. The very *first* article among the amendments to the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Congress shall make no law * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

But citizens of New York are now made to feel a power which, if rightly exercised, is higher than the Constitution.

Origin of the Peace Movement Rumors.

We have good reason to believe that the report, alleging that JEFFERSON DAVIS had submitted terms of compromise to President LINCOLN, originated in the fact, which is well authenticated, that Judge MASON, of Maryland, for himself and ex-Gov. PRATT, applied to the Secretary of War a few days ago for authority to pass the lines of Government troops in Virginia, to Richmond, for the purpose, as they alleged, of making an effort to open negotiations for peace.—They asserted that the suggestion was their own exclusively, and that no other parties were in any way committed to it. Being known as strong Southern sympathizers, yet much esteemed as men of honor, the suggestion was courteously received by those to whom it was submitted. Still the Secretary refused to entertain it, because it might commit him to the enterprise, and therefore he refused to grant the gentlemen the passes they asked for. As we are informed, the scheme is not yet abandoned.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Negroes in the Custom House.—In noting the fact that Collector Barney had turned a Democrat out of the New York Custom House, and appointed a negro in his place, the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* says:

"Collector Goodrich set the example, before he had been in office a month, by appointing a negro (ex-keeper of a billiard saloon) as a Messenger, in place of Mr. Seavy, a faithful and industrious free white citizen, with a large family of white children dependent on his daily earnings for support. The colored appointee is said to have been a favorite of Burlingame. Salary $40 per month. This heavy business is worthy of 'no party.'"

☞ A very significant article appears in the Paris Patrie, semi-official, and republished in the Moniteur, the official organ of Louis Napoleon. It is associated with the announcement of the purpose of France fully to recognize the new Italian Kingdom, "as the sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and its destinies."—France, says the article in question, will act towards this kingdom "as one day the great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States, when that republic shall have constituted a government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests."—*Boston Post.*

☞ The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 17th ult., says—"Such is the scarcity of Northern intelligence that ten, fifteen and even twenty dollars are freely paid for a single Boston paper."

List of Officers and Men Comprising the "Adams Infantry."

OFFICERS.

Captain—Hon. Edward McPherson.
1st Lieutenant—J. Finley Bailey.
2d Lieutenant—James J. Herron.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. W. Stewart.
2d Sergeant—John J. Douce.
3d Sergeant—Peter H. Henry.
4th Sergeant—Henry N. Minnigh.
1st Corporal—John D. Sadler.
2d Corporal—Philip L. Houck
3d Corporal—Jacob Resser.
4th Corporal—Daniel D. Bailey.

PRIVATES.

1. Beamer, Henry H., Cumberland township.
2. Beard, Obadiah M., Gettysburg.
3. Bingaman, David, Fairfield.
4. Bingaman, Samuel, "
5. Brandon, Isaac M., York Springs.
6. Brandon, John C., "
7. Carson, Cyrus G., Menallen township.
8. Cassat, Samuel J., York Springs.
9. Caufman, Chas. E., "
10. Caufman, Henry W., "
11. Chronister, Amos T., "
12. Culbertson, James J., Emmitsburg, Md.
13. Danner, Henry K., "
14. Divine, Bernard, Fairfield.
15. Dixon, Samuel, "
16. Dixon, William, "
17. Durboraw, Isaac N., Mountjoy township.
18. Fanus, Hiram J., York Springs.
19. Gardner, Amos T., "
20. Gibbs, George W., Emmitsburg, Md
21. Gibson, John, Gettysburg.
22. Harbaugh, Calvin, Fairfield.
23. Hart, Barnett, Gettysburg.
24. Hart, Levi J., "
25. Hildebrand, John T., York Springs.
26. Hollinger, Philip, East Berlin.
27. Holtzworth, Adam, Gettysburg.
28. Holtzworth, George, "
29. Jacobs, John H. K., York Springs.
30. Job, William T., "
31. Johns, David E., "
32. Jones, Henry H., Louisville, Ky.
33. Keim, Frederick A., Menallen township.
34. Kitzmiller, George E., Gettysburg.
35. Lanning, George, Lancaster.
36. Mackley, Jacob, Fairfield.
37. Mackley, John, "
38. McGonigle, James, Gettysburg.
39. Megary, William R., York Springs.
40. Metcalf, Wooster B., "
41. Miller, Michael M., Gettysburg.
42. Mumper, William, York Springs.
43. Myers, David M., East Berlin.
44. Myers, J. Jefferson, Gettysburg.
45. Pensyl, George W., Centre Mills.
46. Pfoutz, Adam, Gettysburg.
47. Pittenger, John T., Emmitsburg, Md
48. Riggs, William A., Gettysburg.
49. Robison, Daniel W., "
50. Rogers, Zephaniah J., "
51. Rowensteel, John H., Emmitsburg, Md.
52. Shank, Jesse, York Springs.
53. Sheads, Robert, Gettysburg.
54. Sheets, Samuel, Heidlersburg.
55. Stigle, Andrew A., Oxford township.
56. Stewart, David M., York Springs.
57. Stouffer, Jacob, Gettysburg.
58. Tawney, Chas. Z., "
59. Weber, Frank, "
60. Wisotzkey, Craig J., "
61. Woodring, David H., Fairfield.
62. Woods, Alex. L. C., Gettysburg.
63. Young, Samuel A., "
64. Zell, William, "

Drummers—Chas. E. Gilbert, Gettysburg.
D. E. H. Remmell, "

Archbishop Hughes on Civil War.

Archbishop Hughes, who some weeks ago, made a Union speech in New York, has publised his views of civil war in the Metrolitan Record. We make a few extracts:

Above all the wars a civil war is the most deplorable and the most destructive in its consequences, both to the victor and vanquished. Its progress is marked by ruin and desolation. It gives a loose rein to the worst passions of human nature; rapine and carnage, though horrible to gaze upon, though terrible to witness, cannot be compared to the moral evils which it inflicts upon society. It is not in civil strife that the nobler attributes of our nature are shown; the mind of man becomes hardened and callous amid scenes of blood and devastation. The transition from a peaceful republic to a military despotism is more easily effected through such a medium than people generally suppose. Mankind are pretty much the same in every age of the world. Material civilization, it is true, may develop the mind and sharpen the intellect, but it does not purify the aspirations nor elevate the moral nature of the race. *

We have heard a proposition made by a prominent speaker at the great demonstration which was lately held at Union Square, that we trust was either not seriously entertained, or had its origin in the excitement of the moment. It was nothing more or less than a recommendation of the policy which England has pursued towards Ireland. The speaker expressed himself in favor of taking away the plantations from the Southern owners and bestowing them as land bounties upon the Northern soldiers. The idea, as we have intimated, is not an original one, as it was partially carried into effect against the people of Ireland, and as a means by which that people were to be utterly exterminated. For our part, we protest against such a wholesale system of spoliation—a system which is calculated to plunge the county irremediably into a war that this generation may never see the end of, and to arouse feelings of hatred and revenge that may live through centuries.

The proposition to which we have referred is, however, comparatively mild in its character when compared with the suggestion that has been published in one or two of our New York daily papers. It is nothing more or less than a proposal to incite the negroes to insurrection, and by so doing, to precipitate the Southern portion of our country into all the horrors of a servile war. This would be to re-enact on our own soil the fiendish brutalities recorded in the history of St. Domingo. It would be to rouse the savage negroes against our brothers in race and blood; it would be to countenance atrocities and barbarities at the sight of which our whole country would stand appalled; it would be to encourage the whole black population of the South to rise in arms against the whites, to murder women and children, to massacre helpless infancy and age, and to give a license to the excesses and cruelties which characterize all negro insurrections. * * *

Have we now sunk so low in the scale of humanity, have we so far forgotten our obligations as Christian men, even before we have rightly entered into the heat of the conflict, to calmly tolerate or sanction a proposition as fiendish and as inhuman as that against which the elder Pitt raised his voice?

☞ In the mistake near Great Bethel there were many badly wounded—but one in particular, a soldier of the New York 69th, had to have his right arm amputated. He bore the operation with much fortitude, and on seeing the arm about to be taken away for burial, called the man back, and grasping the fingers shook hands with the arm, saying—"Good bye, old friend—you served me often at a pinch, and I thought to carry you to the grave, but you are going before me. Good bye."

Local Items.

THE FOURTH.—The eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, occurring on Thursday last, was celebrated in a spirited manner in this place, under the auspices of the Gettysburg Zouaves.

At an early hour in the morning the bells of the Churches, Court-house, &c., were rung, and there was an incessant firing of muskets, guns and smaller arms.

At 7 o'clock, a beautiful silk company flag was presented to the Zouaves in the Diamond—Rev. Prof. Muhlenberg making the presentation speech and Rev. Mr. Sumwalt responding. The flag was purchased at Philadelphia—the money collected from our citizens by Mrs. T. D. Carson, and Misses Annie Danner and Kate Schmucker, to whom much praise is due. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and hearty cheers were given for the ladies, Prof. Muhlenberg and Mr. Sumwalt.

A procession was then formed, Col. J. D. Paxton chief marshal and Capt. R. McCurdy assistant marshal. The Gettysburg Zouaves, Capt. Sumwalt, Adams Rifles, Capt. McConaughy, and the College Guards, Capt. John McCreary, were in the line, the whole making a very fine appearance and eliciting general admiration. The Literary Societies of the College also appeared in the procession.

After a march through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to Spangler's Spring. The hacks took out large numbers of ladies and gentlemen—whilst many more had other conveyances or took it a-foot. Arrived on the ground, a rest in the cooling shade was enjoyed, and at 10 o'clock, a prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Keiser, the Declaration of Independence read by R. G. Harper, Esq., and an oration delivered by Rev. J. R. Warner.

At 1 o'clock the party sat down to dinner, gotten up by Mr. Grist, and an excellent one it was. About one hundred and sixty persons dined. An organization was then had—Capt. Sumwalt presiding, and Hon. S. R. Russell acting secretary. The following regular toasts were read:

1. The Day we Celebrate.—Enshrined in the hearts of all true lovers of our country, may its annual return be hailed with delight by unborn millions rejoicing in the blessings of a free republican government; and the spirit of '76 be annually revived and rekindled by a united and happy people. [Responded to by Dr. C. Horner.]

2. The Memory of Washington.—Let the remembrance of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," inspire us with renewed vigor, activity and courage in the preservation and defence of constitutional liberty now in the day of our country's trial. [Responded to by a song.]

3. The Union.—The great treasure house of all our blessings. The very palladium of our prosperity and safety, and the security of freedom itself. Death to the traitor who would lay his rude and ruthless hand on this edifice of constitutional American liberty. [Responded to by D. Wills, Esq.]

4. The President of the United States.—Nerved with the power to sustain the constitution and enforce the laws, may he put down rebellion and vindicate the majesty, and power of the government by executing the death warrant of all leading traitors. [Responded to by D. McConaughy, Esq.]

5. Lieutenant General Scott.—Our great military chieftain. Our nation's defence, her bulwark, her savior. The true patriot, the unflinching soldier. The flag and honor of our country he nobly has and nobly will sustain. Let friendship, veneration and pride for Lieut. General Scott animate us all. [Responded to by Rev. T. P. Bucher in a patriotic letter and by Rev. J. R. Warner in a short speech.]

6. The Army and Navy.—Our volunteer army, our fathers, our brothers and our sons. May they continue to prove to the world by their devotion to their country, that America has an army, an army to which the world affords no equal. Our glorious army, we honor it, we rely on it, we trust in it. Our navy, whose sails whiten every sea, which has ever been our pride, may she become as great a terror to the enemies of our government at home, as she has been to our foes abroad. [Responded to by J. B. Reimensnyder.]

7. The Governor of Pennsylvania.—Gov. Curtin. That the Union arch may never tremble while his hand rests upon its Keystone, may faith strengthen him, hope inspire him, and charity mantle him. [Responded to by three cheers.]

8. The Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Army.—The brave sons of the old Keystone who are nobly fighting for their country, may we find them always in war as they ever have been in peace, honorable, just, patriotic and fearless. [Responded to by H. W. Roth.]

9. The Judiciary.—The only safeguard of those rights which are dearer to us than life. The only authority in any free government which must be implicitly obeyed. Let us always bow in holy reverence to its mandates. [Responded to by R. G. McCreary, Esq.]

10. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Fine Arts.—The great and substantial elements of our national greatness and prosperity. The only orders of nobility the people of the United States recognize. [Responded to by Chas. E. Murray.]

11. The Press.—Its freedom, our country's blessing. Its unrepressed license our country's bane. Wonderful in achievement, weighty in influence. The fabricator and director of public opinion, may its power when the exponent of truth, justice and liberty, ever be successful. [Responded to by H. J. Stahle.]

12. Our Country's Flag.—God bless it: 'tis the symbol of American nationality, the ensign of freemen. The Representative of our greatness—may its "stars and stripes" never fade and loyal sons never be wanted to preserve its sacred folds from the polluting touch of its enemies. [Responded to by W. A. Duncan, Esq.]

13. Woman.—The light of the world.—God's noblest gift to man. The talisman of all our joys, and the sympathetic friend in all our distresses. Her beauty only excelled by her virtues and her devotion steadfast and pure as the Northern Star. [Responded to by J. C. Neely, Esq.]

The following, in compliment of the Captain of the Zouaves, was handed in as a volunteer toast:

Capt. Sumwalt.—The christian, the gentleman, and the efficient commander of our corps. May he enjoy long life, great happiness and prosperity. Let each one endeavor to render his connection with us as pleasant to him, as it is profitable to us.

There would doubtless have been many other volunteer toasts, but as the day was far spent, the party adjourned, to witness the shooting for a beautiful silver medal by the Zouaves. Rufus Bailey made the best shot, and of course carried off the prize.—The military then engaged in drill, occupying probably an hour; when the procession was re-formed, and returned to town.

The military display was the best seen here for a long while, and reflected creditably on all participating. The Zouaves spared no effort to make the affair a satisfactory one, and they succeeded in every particular. The public cannot award them too much praise.

OUR SOLDIERS AT CAMP WAYNE.—The Ladies of the Union Relief Association, of this place, sent on to Camp Wayne, in the early part of last week, a box of articles for the use of the Volunteers. They were received; and the following note of gratitude, in answer, returned by Capt. MCPHERSON:

CAMP WAYNE,
West Chester, June 26, 1861.

MY DEAR MADAM—

I am directed by the "Adams Infantry" to convey to the Ladies of the Union Relief Association, their sincere thanks for the Havelocks and Needlecases, which have been received; and to the Bible Society, for the supply of Testaments, which came to hand last evening.

We all appreciate the motives which prompted the Ladies to this labor of love, and have gratefully received these evidences of their kind and thoughtful consideration. They will prove serviceable, promotive of comfort, and I hope consolatory, amid whatever trials may be before us.

With high respect, very truly yours,
EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Mrs. C. M. B.

☞ On Monday morning last, the same Ladies' Relief Association sent on by Adams' Express, to Camp Wayne, another large box, containing a full equipment of beautiful Jackets for the whole company of "Adams Infantry." This shows the strong patriotism and energetic action of the Ladies of our Town and County.—*Sentinel.*

☞ At an election for President and Managers of Ever Green Cemetery, on Monday week, the following persons were chosen:

President—D. McConaughy.
Managers—S. S. Schmucker, J. B. Danner, M. Jacobs, C. P. Krauth, H. J. Stahle, D. McCreary, R. McCurdy.

☞ At an election held on Saturday week, for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, the following persons were chosen:—Geo. Swope, E. B. Buehler, Geo. W. McClellan, S. R. Russell, Andrew Polley.

☞ Mr. JOHN A. NOEL, of Buchanan Valley, sends us several tall stalks of Rye, one of them measuring eight feet. Well done for the Valley!

☞ Mr. SAMUEL HOFFHEINS, of Hamilton township, sends us six heads of wheat, containing, respectively, 68, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 75 grains, or 322 in all. The heads are exceedingly plump, and, we should judge, very "hard to beat."

☞ JOHN C. KING, Esq., Attorney at Law, lately of this place, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in the 16th Regt. U. S. Army, Col. Porter commandant. He has been in our town for a few days past, and appears gratified at the prospect before him of defending his country's flag.—*Sentinel.*

☞ Answer to last week's Enigma—"A pair of Spurs."

☞ None but a physician knows how much a reliable alterative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it *cures* the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This medicine is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing all the ills which affect us in the shape of coughs, colds, and inflammation of the throat, lungs, and chest.

☞ There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

☞ The Chicago Journal of the 25th ult. mentions that the Rev. Dr. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, formerly of Gettysburg, and for the last twelve years Rector of St. James Church in Chicago, has received an unanimous call to the Rectorship of Grace Church, San Francisco, California. Grace Church is the most important of any Parish on the Pacific coast; and the present Bishop of the Diocese has, since his acceptance of the Episcopate of California, been its Rector.—The Bishop writes a very urgent letter to Dr. Clarkson, begging his acceptance of the call. The salary offered by the Vestry to Dr. Clarkson is $5,000 per annum.

"No Party."

This term, so freely used by the Republicans, has quite a different meaning from what most people attach to it. It means that in Democratic counties there shall be no-party nominations this fall, but an equitable division of the offices be made between the Democrats and Republicans, and in Republican counties the usual course be pursued of strict party nominations.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of Greeley's *Tribune* says: "Very great *asses* are being made officers, (in the army,) and very GREAT KNAVES receive commissions in civil life."

Greeley not only publishes and endorses this, but, alluding to Harvey and other appointees of Lincoln, adds:

"Proved TRAITORS are left in office as representatives of the United States abroad."

☞ The Daily News says a mass meeting of prominent citizens, Republicans, Democrats and others, will soon be held in New York, "to express dissatisfaction at the war."

☞ Col. Williamson, of the Sickles Brigade, has sworn that the *Tribune* must not and should not be circulated among the soldiers at Camp Scott.

☞ Since Col. Henly has control of things in Baltimore, the old Know Nothing policemen are being again appointed.—Suggestive!

☞ The women of Portland have furnished to the Maine volunteers 3400 flannel shirts; 1600 pairs of drawers; 4200 towels; 1800 needle books; 1200 neck ties; 1600 handkerchiefs; 700 bed sacks; 900 sun hoods; 800 linen havelocks; 840 rubber blankets.

LATEST!

Congress---President's Message.

Both Houses of Congress assembled in special session at Washington on Thursday.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice President. Credentials of new members were presented and notices of several bills given.

G. A. Grow, of Pa., was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot. Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn., was elected Clerk, defeating the renegade Forney. Etheridge 92, Forney 41, Dietrick 21.

The President's Message was sent in on Friday, and after being read, 50,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The following abstract of the Message is from an exchange:

The first matter touched upon is the course of the government with regard to Fort Sumter, and which at the time led to such general misconstruction and misrepresentation. The President states that information was received from Major Anderson to the purport that he had provisions only sufficient to last until a given time. That it was the opinion of Gen. Scott that it would require a force of 20,000 men to hold the fort and that it could not be garrisoned in time to relieve the occupants. Nevertheless, to surrender it was deemed impolitic, as the act might be misunderstood both at home and abroad, and it was finally determined only to provision Sumter and reinforce Pickens, so that the evacuation of Sumter in the end, as a military necessity, should be balanced by the reinforcing of Pickens, as an evidence of the policy of the government. This policy was interrupted by the attack and reduction of Sumter, and according to the message, war thus inaugurated by the Southern Confederacy.

The message proceeds to a general review of the progress of secession, the action of the seceding States, and the public sentiment of particular States. The opinion is entertained that there are many in these States, still loyal to the Union, and intimates the settled design of the government to restore the whole of the seceded territory to its allegiance to the government. For this purpose the President asks Congress to place at the control of the government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000. This is in fact the message in brief.

George T. Brown was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Ex-Congressman Ball, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Rev. Mr. Stockton is continued as Chaplain.

Senators Breckinridge and Powell were in their seats, as was also Senator Polk, of Missouri. The rumors that the e, and some other Senators from border slave States that are still in the Union, would not take their seats, are therefore unfounded. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, also appeared in his seat.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., took his seat as a member of the House. It is probable that he and Governor Wickliffe and other representatives from Kentucky will bring forward some project of pacification, in the course of the session.

Another Success of Gen Patterson—The Federal Troops in Pursuit of the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Major General Patterson has achieved another brilliant and important success. Information was received by the administration yesterday from Martinsburg that he entered and passed through that place in the morning in hot pursuit of the enemy.

The army, on entering Martinsburg, was welcomed with enthusiasm by the mass of the population, who were gratified by the protection promised and now given by the government. Thus the 4th of July was gloriously celebrated at Martinsburg.

The secession force which Gen. Patterson scattered on the 2d when he crossed the Potomac, lost sixty killed, and had many more wounded. Having rallied and presented a front yesterday, they again retreated a distance of seven or eight miles, where they have been reinforced.

A Skirmish near Harper's Ferry.

A passenger by the cars last evening reports 1,800 federal troops at Sandy Hook, one mile from Harper's Ferry, on Thursday. The pickets of the contending forces had a skirmish opposite Harper's Ferry on Thursday evening, which resulted in one federal soldier of the New York Ninth Regiment having been killed, and two wounded. Two citizens of Harper's Ferry, and both Union men, are also reported to have been shot and killed by the federal pickets.

Matthias Point.

Information has reached Washington that the Confederates have mounted breast-works at Matthias Point, with a battery of two rifled guns which are supported with a force of 1,600 infantry and cavalry. The steamer Philadelphia left Washington on Friday for the purpose, it was supposed, of reconnoitering the position of the Confederates at Matthias Point.

Great Fire at Boston---Immense Destruction of Property.

BOSTON, July 4.—An immense conflagration occurred in East Boston to-day. Nickerson's wharves, the salt warehouses of the Suffolk Salt Mills, the iron foundery, machine shops, sectional dock marine railways there located, and nearly one hundred dwellings, as well as an immense amount of lumber, timber and marine stores, patterns of all descriptions, including the moulds for the new gunboats contracted for by Paul Curtis, were burnt.

It is impossible to estimate the loss at present. Twelve three-story dwellings on Hudson and Albany streets, city proper, were burnt to-day.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Cause of the Onslaught of Republican Journals on Mr. Crittenden.—We stated the other day that there are persons—and they are pretty numerous—who support the war and the Government solely because they believe, if the war continues, slavery will be abolished. But for that hope and belief they would oppose both the war and the Government. The papers that represent these persons are in great trepidation at present, for fear an adjustment of our national difficulties may be made, and that Peace may be installed where War now sits with bloody and frowning brow. How rejoiced should we be if assured that they have good cause for their alarm! They regard Mr. Crittenden as the wily Greek who is to be the bearer of the fatal gifts that will overthrow the Republican Troy; and in consequence of such belief, they are pitching into that gentleman right vigorously, in order to destroy his influence with Congress and the country. Before his election some of them went so far as to hope that he would be defeated by his Secession opponent. Though a Union man, who has done more than any other dozen men to keep Kentucky in the Union, yet these papers are sorry he was not defeated, so apprehensive are they he may do something that may bring the war to a close and restore the ancient relations of kindness and social and business intercourse between the sections. They, therefore, undertake to warn the country and Congress against him.—They do not want peace, for that would crush their hopes of the universal emancipation of the blacks. They prefer that the war should continue—that heavy burthens should be heaped upon the country to sustain it—that trade, commerce and business should remain stagnant and prostrate—rather than the present chance of liberating four millions of slaves should be lost. It is well enough that the country should understand the secret of these attempts to break down Mr. Crittenden before he goes to Washington.

Sickles gives up his Brigade.—New York, July 2.—The World says Mr. Sickles has relinquished the plan of forming a brigade, in consequence of the difficulties thrown in his way, and has resumed the Colonelcy of the regiment he originally organized.—There are probably enough troops at Camp Scott to form two or three regiments.

For the Compiler.

QUERY.—Isn't it strange that Dr. Baugher, President of Penna. College, Chairman of the Faculty, and Reporter of the conduct of Students, has not brought to the notice of the Faculty the misconduct of a batch of *his* pupils, who, in violation of both the laws of the Institution and those of the State, in such cases made and provided, at the solemn, silent hour of midnight, (June 29,) disturbed the wonted peace and quiet of the town, alarmed the citizens, and made the night hideous, by conduct shameful in the extreme?

Does the Dr. intend to approve of such *lawless* proceedings by his silence, and to *screen* from deserved punishment tutor or pupils?

Whither are we tending? O tempora! O mores!! O leges!!! CITIZEN.

A Comet.—For several nights past a first class comet has made its appearance in the Northern heavens, which has created considerable excitement and has set all the astronomers in the Union agog—not because there is any probability that the celestial visitor is likely to do any thing more than shine every night for a few weeks, and then dart off into the regions of space, but because its coming was unheralded and unexpected. We saw it on Tuesday night, and although we have seen several of these stangers in our day, this was much the largest of any of them.

☞The Distribution of Premiums will take place at St. Joseph's Academy, McSherry-town, July 11th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

About Secession.—We have no sympathy or respect for those Republicans who are continually denouncing Democrats as Secessionists and enemies to the country—simply because they ARE Democrats. Our experience teaches us that the Democratic party of the North, as a party, is just as loyal and patriotic as its rival.—*Juniata Sentinel*, (Republican paper.)

☞Yes, "just as loyal and patriotic as its rival," and, we think, a good deal more so. We honor the *Sentinel*, however, for uttering the above sentiments. They are manly and honest—traits we don't often find in Republican papers.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

SHANDAKEN, N. Y., June 15.

"I do not hesitate to say that a large number of those that were fierce for the war in April, would be glad to avert it now, and would be glad to see some way of saving the Union. The conservative Republicans are down on the Abolitionists, which is the best sign of all. I have just seen a prominent Republican, that owns up he would be glad to see some chance of settlement. The farmers begin to talk of taxes, and when they *feel it* in that way, they *realize it.*—*Journal of Commerce.*

New York Policemen in Trouble.—On Wednesday Judge Leonard, of the New York Supreme Court, issued an order for the arrest of Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of police, and two of his men, at the instance of Mr. Frederick A. Guion. The Express says:

Mr. Guion lays his damages at twenty thousand dollars for false imprisonment growing out of his recent arrest for obtaining signatures to the much talked of "Peace Petition." This case will afford our mercurial superintendent of police and other Black Republicans an opportunity to defend themselves in court. We are now in a fair way of learning whether we are living under the constitution of the United States, or under the rule of John A. Kennedy.

Scouting Party Fallen into Ambush—Thirty-six of the Party made Prisoners.—Williamsport, June 28.—A scouting party, consisting of forty Federal troops, left this place this morning for the Virginia shore. In the evening four of them returned. The rest, thirty-six in number, were taken prisoners by the Confederate forces.

The above appears as a special dispatch in the Baltimore *Exchange.* It is confirmed by a letter from a private source, received in this place.

☞The New York Journal of Commerce takes a brief, bold and comprehensive view of the national crisis. It says, "the North has been deceived and misled into this war by the Northern Republican press."—*Providence Journal.*

We believe that the South was first deceived into a rebellion by the Republican press, through the belief that their rights could not be secured in the Union; and that the North has been deceived into this war by the same agency.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞The Norristown *Herald and Free Press*, a rabid Republican journal, says that community ought not to suffer the circulation of peace-petitions! That's constitutional freedom with a vengeance. Whilst such journals would put down slavery at the South, they would establish despotism at the North. Let the people—the *white* people—look to their rights.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.	
Superfine Flour	4 75 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 05 to 1 10
Red Wheat	1 00 to 1 15
Corn	48
Rye	60
Oats	26
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.	
Flour	5 25 to 5 50
Wheat	1 30 to 1 60
Rye	60 to 65
Corn	47 to 62
Oats	28 to 33
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund	7 50 to 10 25
Hogs, per hund	5 25 to 5 75
Hay	12 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	16 to 17
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00
HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.	
Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

By the Rev. B. A. Shorb, Mr. BERNARD NOEL to Miss AMELIA TIMMONS, both of Mountpleasant township.

By the same, Mr. JACOB NOEL to Mrs. E. KUHN, both of Mountpleasant township.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL LOUDON, of Freedom township, aged 85 years 7 months and 7 days.

On the 7th of June, Miss EMELINE POTTORF, of Straban township, aged 17 years 2 months and 22 days.

In Hilltown, on the 30th ult., HIRAM WESLEY, son of Mrs. Delilah Bittinger, aged 3 years 4 months and 13 days.

On the 20th ult., Mr. JAMES M'CLEARY, of Freedom township, in the 91st year of his age.

On the 30th ult., of scarlet fever, MARGARET, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cronce, of Straban township, aged 9 years 10 months and 17 days.

In Hampton, on the 27th ult., LOUISA JANE, daughter of Wm. C. and Sydney C. Beck, aged 5 years and 9 months.

LETTERS FROM CAMP.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA., July 3, 1861.

FRIEND STAHLE:—We are at present encamped within five miles of Martinsburg. I have but a few moments to write, as we are about to take up our line of march to the above place, where there is a large body of secession troops assembled, intending, as we are informed, to make a stand against us. I will not now attempt a description of our march from Camp Spellman, but may hereafter.

Our army encountered and put to flight the 1st and 2d Va. Regiments on our march to this point yesterday, killing and wounding many of them. They were hauled off in wagons as fast as they were shot down. The fight continued for several miles, through fields, tearing down fences, and laying waste acres upon acres of grain and corn.

We are the centre of all the camps, being surrounded on all sides by a force of twenty-thousand troops. We are now expecting an additional force.

The whole county is lying waste and desolate; tenements are vacant, only occasionally a poor deserted negro may be found; grain fields lying black and blasted in the sun, no arm stretched forth to reap nor garner.

We are all as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but considerably wearied, being on a forced march since 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and scantily provisioned. We anticipate a warm 4th of July.

I must close. Should I fail to write regularly you must attribute it to circumstances over which I have no control.

Yours truly, BAGENEY.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

FROM DAVID SLIFER, ESQ.
LEWISBURG, PA., May 7, 1860.
Seth W. Fowle & Co.,
Gentlemen:—I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and believe it to be an excellent remedy for coughs, colds, and inflammation of the lungs, and I recommend it most cheerfully. DAVID SLIFER.

FROM J. SCOTT, ESQ.
LEWISBURG, PA., May 7, 1860.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,
Gentlemen: I have used your valuable medicine, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for coughs, colds, and throat and lung complaints, and have found it an excellent remedy in my own case. I have also used it in my family with the happiest results.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ.,
President of the Morris County Bank, and who is well known and much esteemed throughout New Jersey:
MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 9, 1860.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—
Dear Sir:—Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.
Yours, very respectfully, JESSE SMITH.

☞*Caution to Purchasers.*—The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the *written* signature of "I. BUTTS" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Shafer, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
June 24, 1861. 4w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
June 11, '60. 1yeow

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.
Oct. 22, 860. 1y

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞Twenty-five to sixty dollars and expenses per month will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over the Fifty and One Hundred dollar machines.—The price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE SEWING MACHINE CO. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Mar. 11, '61. 6m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Laying of a Corner-stone.

THE Corner-stone of the new Ger. Ref. Church at New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., will be laid *on Saturday, the 27th inst.* Several clergymen from a distance are expected to be present. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone will take place at 1½ o'clock, P. M. There will also be divine service at 9 o'clock, A. M., of the same day.

By order of the Consistory.
July 8, 1861.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution among the creditors of the fund in the hands of JAMES DAVIS, Assignee of PETER DAHLHAMER and MARY, his wife, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will sit to discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office in Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 24th day of July inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties in interest are requested to present their accounts or claims, properly proven.
E. B. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*
July 8, 1861. 3t

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving a Note, signed by D. Kendlehart and endorsed by D. A. Buehler, dated July 2, 1861, at 90 days, for $150. The payment of the above has been stopped, as the note has been lost or mislaid. D. KENDLEHART.
Gettysburg, July 8, 1861. 3t

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles R. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.
July 1, 1861. 3m

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Notice.

HENRY HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Hemler, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Germany township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
H. L. HEMLER, JOSEPH FINK, *Adm'rs.*
June 24, 1861. 6t*

Notice.

JOSEPH HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Hemler, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE HEMLER, *Ex'r.*
June 24, 1861. 6t

Notice

TO TRESPASSERS.—The undersigned hereby warns all persons not to trespass, either in fishing or hunting, on his premises, in Hamilton township, Adams county. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law. JOSHUA HOOVER.
June 24, 1861. 3t

Caution.

MY wife, RACHEL TOWNSEND, having left my residence, and refusing to resume her marital relations, I hereby give notice that I will no longer be accountable for any contract she may make, or assume any debt of her's.
WARNER TOWNSEND.
Latimore township, June 8, 1861. 3t

Notice.

DR. CHARLES BLISH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. Charles Blish, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
D. M. C. WHITE, *Adm'r.*
June 10, 1861. 6t

Notice.

JOHN EPPLEMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Eppleman, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY EPPLEMAN, *Executor.*
May 13, 1861. 6t

Notice.

SAMUEL BEAR'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Bear, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK DIEHL, *Ex'r.*
May 13, 1861. 6t

Notice.

PETER RICE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Rice, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Greene township, Franklin county, and the last named in said Menallen township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM H. RICE, CORNELIUS RICE, *Ex'rs.*
June 17, 1861. 6t*

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.
☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Hay Rake.

SHEADS & BUEHLER have on hand two *first-rate* HAY and GRAIN RAKES, which will be sold at low rates. This is a fine opportunity for Farmers to secure a valuable labor and time saving implement. Call and look at them. [May 27, 1861. tf

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

LADIES and Gentlemen, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get all kinds of Perfumery, very cheap. [May 13.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c, cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

H. G. CARR sells Coal Oil Lamps cheaper than any body else in the county.—Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Sea Bathing

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—For Sea Bathing, Atlantic City, N. J., (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia,) is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains on Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80.

McKibbin's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses now open.
July 1, 1861. 1m

Public Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDK'FS,

as well as a fine assortment of
PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS,
in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN
I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to Gettysburg.
April 22, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Old Muskets & Rifles.

ALL persons throughout Adams county having in their possession United States arms, either Muskets or Rifles, are hereby DIRECTED to return them immediately to the undersigned, at Gettysburg. If said arms are not returned in a reasonable time, such measures as the military laws of the Commonwealth provide will be taken to get them in. Of course this does not apply to arms in the possession of organized companies.

☞For the convenience of those who have arms to return, they will be received at the following places:

Cashtown—Mr. Peters; Arendtsville—C. Hanes; Middletown—Camp's Store; Bendersville—C. Myers; Petersburg—Mr. Becker and Mr. Hildebrand; Hampton—Mr. Dicks; East Berlin—Daniel Mumigh; Abbottstown—Mr. Cobler and Francis Wilson; New Oxford—Jacob Martin; McSherrystown—John Busbey; Littlestown—Joseph Barker; Mountjoy—Reber's store; Horner's Mill; Freedom—Nicholas Moritz; Fairfield—Mr. Shively; Mt. Rock—J. E. Smith.

☞I have positive orders to collect the arms. Those concerned will please take notice, and act accordingly. JOHN SCOTT,
June 24, 1861. *Brigade Inspector.*

New Store at Fairfield!

THE subscribers have opened an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT FAIRFIELD, to which they invite the attention of the public. We are prepared to sell at extremely LOW RATES for *cash.* All we ask is a call, and we will prove the truth of the above assertion.
DANNER & SHIELDS.
April 15, 1861. 3m

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
A. M. TOWNSLEY.
Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

Now is the Time!

THE undersigned, having leased the Carriage-making establishment of Andrew Woods, on the corner of Baltimore and Breckinridge streets, Gettysburg, hereby informs the public that he will put up to order all kinds of work—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, &c. He will also give Carriage REPAIRING close attention—doing all work in the very best manner and at moderate rates. Cash or country produce taken in payment.
May 13, 1861. W. K. GALLAGHER.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS, and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please.
May 13, 1861. 3m

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respectfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.
A. SCOTT & SON.
April 8, 1861.

Notice.

JOHN MARCH'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John March, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL MARCH, *Ex'r.*
May 27, 1861. 6t

Lime! Lime!

THE subscriber has leased one of the LIME KILNS of Mr. Samuel Sneeringer, in Conowago township, and will hereafter carry on said business at said Kiln, inviting a portion of the patronage of the public. His prices are 9 cents per bushel cash, and 9½ cents on credit. First rate Lime Stone and first rate Lime.
JOHN BEHRMAN.
April 22, 1861. 6t

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 1, 1861.

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.
Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

YOUNG Men's Spring styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This is the original and genuine article, which by its wonderful cures has secured the first and foremost place in public estimation: it has now become indispensable in families for the most delicate, female, and the youngest child may take it at all times with perfect safety. It not only cures Scrofula and all diseases arising from a vitiated and inflamed condition of the blood, but if timely used will carry off in a perfectly natural manner all unhealthy secretions, and prevent the breaking out of those unsightly blotches, sores and pimples, to which persons of scrofulous tendency are all more or less subject.

CURES
Scrofula,
Fever Sores,
Salt Rheum,
Boils and Pimples,
Stubborn Ulcers,
Cutaneous Eruptions,
Painters' Colic,
Rheumatism,
Erysipelas,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.—Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
July 1, 1861. 1m

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS of the LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Ormsby, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy, when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.
F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
York, June 24, 1861.

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co. with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail, LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 21, 1861. tf

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,
Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Gloves. Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c. &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you can't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

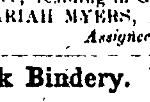
The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber, Assignee of JACOB EKENRODE and WIFE, offers at Private Sale, THE FARM of said Assignors, situate partly in Franklin and partly in Cumberland townships, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about one mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 112 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-Story Double LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Horse Stables, new Spring House, well of water at the door, and a Young Orchard. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand.



Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the Assignee, residing in Gettysburg. ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Assignee.*
April 8, 1861. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call.—We are confident we can please you.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
April 15, 1861. tf

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painters' Colic or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water: bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead: and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above, the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address
C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.
April 29, 1861. 6m

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest,—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.
July 1, 1861.

CRACKERS.—Stewart's Philadelphia Butter Crackers, an article rarely had in this market, for sale at H. G. CARR'S.

Advertisements,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

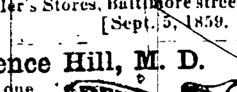
Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞ REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞ Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.—☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry, of every description. STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., South Side, Philad'a.

Mar. 11, 1861. 3m

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sadirons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints, in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Howard Street

CARPET STORE!—A. G. GRIFFITH & SON, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Corner of Howard & Marion Streets, Baltimore

☞ NEW AND CHEAP CARPET HOUSE.

Do you want to buy a Cheap Carpet?

Then go to the Howard St. Carpet Store.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.—We would invite attention to our New stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rag Carpets, Table Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash* prices.

☞ Any wishing to buy goods in our line will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods packed for country trade and delivered free of charge. A. G. GRIFFITH & SON.

ALBERT G. GRIFFITH, G. SAPPINGTON GRIFFITH,
No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Cor. of Howard & Marion Streets.

April 8, 1861. 6w

1861. 1861. 1861.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.—Carpets from 25 cents up; Oil Cloths from 37½ cents up; White and Checked Matting, all widths, at very low prices; Cocoa Mattings of different widths. Also, DRUGGETTS, RUGS, DOOR MATS and STAIR RODS at reduced rates. RAG CARPETS of our own make at wholesale and retail. A call solicited. JOSEPH VICTORY,

145 Lexington Street,
4 doors west of Howard St., Baltimore.

April 1, 1861. 3m

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,

Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.

151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

FAIRFIELD
Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞ We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,

Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

De Grath's Great Electric Oil,

IS THE MARVEL OF THE AGE—For the following, (not everything:)

Cures Rheumatism often in a day;
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes;
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to two days;
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
Cures Ear-ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night;
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days;
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days;
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and scrofulous affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days;
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

BOY TAKEN OFF HIS CRUTCHES IN TWENTY MINUTES!

Alexandria, Va.

Prof. De Grath—Dear Sir:—My son had his foot badly cut and swollen from sticking a nail into it, and was totally unable to walk without a crutch, when, by one application of your Electric Oil, he was immediately cured, and able to walk without his crutch. I believe he was saved from being lame thereby. I recommend your Oil to all afflicted.

Yours, truly,
JOHN ARNOLD, Hatter.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all pains cured at once, by this great Oil.

The Cures made by Prof. De Grath with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil," for the cure of diseases on man and beast.

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called DE GRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of man and beast. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than five hundred thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it is a splendid discovery, is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only Genuine "Electric Oil" is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the United States, and at wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, of the Agent. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. 117 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Principal Depot.

May 27, 1861. 3m

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL and HARDEE'S RIFLE DRILL to be had at H. G. CARR'S, opposite the Bank.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful styles, embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama. Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality *surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place*—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morrocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

April 22, 1861.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*. Address

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

March 4, 1861. 1y

Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

June 10, 1861.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.

BUY THE BEST.

BUCK LEAD.
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 120 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property. 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and *restore the growth to those parts which* have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞ I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!
GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

1000 *Chances to Make Money!*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY
AND
Silver-Plated Ware,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN!
35,000 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

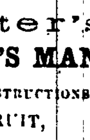
A PREMIUM
CATALOGUE,
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
RELATIVE TO THIS
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 1, 1861.

Attention!



The Best Military Book ever Published,
NOW READY.
Baxter's
VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,
CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE
RECRUIT,
In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style,
And all the information necessary for the forming of
CORPS OF HOME GUARDS.
Illustrated with over
100 ENGRAVINGS,
Showing the Different Positions in the
Facings and Manual of Arms,
And complete directions relative to
LOADING AND FIRING.
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,
And in conformation with the
Army Requirements for the Present War.
BY
LT. COL. D. W. C. BAXTER,
OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD.
This Book is Officially Approved of.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume, 12mo., 62 pages. Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK,
IS ALSO
Published in the German Language,
At the same price, and is the only *German Book of American Military Tactics* Published in the United States.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted

To engage in the Sale of *this Work, in every* CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE In the Country.

Price per Dozen Copies............$2 00
" Fifty " 8 00
" Hundred " 15 00

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞ If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.
THE
CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adapted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With illustrations. Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE ABOVE BOOKS MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE, to any address in the U. States, upon receipt of the price, by

KING & BAIRD, Printers and Publishers,
607 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA.
To whom all Orders should be addressed.

May 20, 1861. 6t

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,

Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit *the times. Persons desiring anything in his line* will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞ Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Jan. 21, 1861.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,

Perfumers to the Queen.

Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Something New

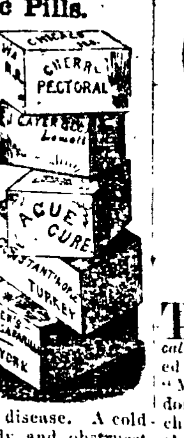
IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

H. G. CARR has just received from the city of Philadelphia a very fine assortment of fancy and plain Gentlemen's Neck Ties, which he is selling cheaper than ever.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual *cathartic* in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE, Cl'k of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. The alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should *join me in proclaiming it* for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.—Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞ Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.

Sept. 3, 1860. 1ycow

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5 15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 27, 1860.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.

Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Slont & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand, any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner, substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞ "I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞ *Farmers* are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley, in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAXBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Nov 2, 1860.

The New York

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE WEEKLY.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

☞ The Publishers of the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, at the solicitation of many friends of this paper, have revised the list of prices for their Weekly edition, and reduced the rates so as to meet the views of those who want a weekly paper for

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

In mechanical execution it is second to none. With an able corps of Editors in the several departments, embracing commerce and finance, foreign news, political economy, national and State politics, productive industry and improvements, city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and with intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries, the proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking

20 copies or upwards.......ONE DOLLAR each.
13 copies..........................FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
8 copies..........................TEN "
4 copies..........................SIX "
3 copies..........................FIVE "
Under 3 copies..........................TWO "

The papers will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in the case of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce..........$9 00
Daily Junior Do. 5 00
Two copies Junior, to one address..........9 00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.

91 Wall street, New York, April 22, '61.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Boulevarde and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at

April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of

A. SCOTT & SON.

MOULD CANDLES, wholesale, at $13 per 100 lbs. NORBECK & MARTIN.

March 25, 1861.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861. No. 43.

TERMS.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

The Muse.

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my soul in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And in his hottest fire, hold still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, "As God will!"
And, at his heaviest blows, hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it;
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er, and beats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper "As God will!"
And, in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
Thus only longer-lived would be;
Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
When God has done his work in me;
So I say, trusting, "As God will!"
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
And all his heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a master hand;
So I say, praying, "As God will!"
And hope in him, and suffer still.

—*Julius Sturm.*

Miscellaneous.

THE FAITHFUL SENTINEL.

The French Army lay encamped only about a day's march from Berlin. The sentinels were doubled, and the most strict orders given, for the Prussian and Austrian spies were plenty and troublesome. At midnight Pierre Sancoin was stationed at one of the outposts. He was a stout, bold, shrewd man, and a good soldier. The colonel of his regiment was with the sergeant on his beat, having requested to be called at midnight, that he might visit the outposts.

"Pierre," he said, after the men had been posted, "you must keep your eyes open.—Don't let even a stray horse go out or come in without the pass. Do you understand?"

"Aye, mon colonel, I shall be prompt."

"The dogs are all around us," pursued the officer, "and you cannot be too careful. Don't trust men nor brutes."

"Never fear," was Pierre's answer, as he brought his firelock to his shoulder, and moved back a pace.

After this the guard moved on to the next post, and Pierre Sancoin was left alone.—Pierre's post was one of the most important in the camp, or rather around it, and he had been placed there for that reason.—The ground over which he had to walk was a long knoll, bounded at one end by a huge rock, and at the other sloping away into a narrow ravine, in which was a copse of willows. Beyond this copse the ground was low and boggy, so that a man could not pass it. The rock was to the westward, and Pierre's walk was to its outer side.

The night was quite dark, huge masses of clouds floating overhead, shutting out the stars; and a sort of fog seemed to be rising also from the marsh. The wind moaned through the copse in the ravine, and the air was damp and chilly. With a slow, steady tread, the soldier paced his ground, ever and anon stopping to listen as the willows in the ravine rattled their leaves or some night-bird started out with its quick flapping.

An hour had passed away, and the sentinel had seen nothing to excite his suspicions. He had stopped for a moment close by the side of a rock, when he was startled by a quick, wild scream from the wood, and in a few moments more a large bird flew over his head.

"Parbleu!" he muttered, after the night bird had flown over; "could mortal man have stopped that fellow passing?"

He satisfied himself that he had done nothing wrong in suffering the bird to pass. He had walked the length of his way two or three times, and was just turning by the rock, when he was sure he saw a dark object crossing the line toward the copse.

"Hold!" he cried, bringing the musket quick to his shoulder. "Hold, or I fire!"

And with his piece at an aim, he advanced towards the spot where the object stopped; but as he came to within a few yards of it it started to move on again toward the camp.

"Diable!" cried Pierre, "move any farther and I fire! What, parbleu! Le Prince? Ho, ho; why Prince?"

The animal turned and made a motion as though he would leap upon the sentinel's bosom, but the soldier motioned him off.

"Bravo, Prince," Pierre cried, reaching forth his hand and patting the head of the great shaggy beast which had now sat upon its haunches. Pierre recognized the intruder as a great dog of the breed of St. Bernard, which had been owned in the regiment for over a year, and which had been missing for about a week. He disappeared one night from the pickets, and all search for him had been unavailing.

"Parbleu, mon grand Prince," Pierre uttered, as though the dog could understand every word; "the men will be happy to see you; where have you been so long?"

The dog made no reply to this, save a low whine, and a familiar nodding of the head.

"Now, mon amie, you just keep your sitting there until the guard comes, and then we'll go to the camp together. Mind that, will you?"

And with these words, uttered with solemn emphasis, and due meaning, Pierre started on his beat again. He had got half way to the rock, when the idea of looking around struck him, and he did so. Le Prince was moving toward the camp again.

"Ha! Prince, that won't do! Stop! stop! or I'll shoot! Diable, the colonel was positive in his orders. I was to let nothing pass my post without the countersign. A dog is something. You can't go, Prince, so now lie down. Down! Down I say!"

With this the dog lay flat on his belly, and stretched out his fore paws. Pierre patted him upon the head again, and having duly urged upon him the necessity of remaining where he was, he resumed his march once more.

During the next fifteen minutes the animal lay perfectly quiet, and ever and anon the sentinel would speak to him by way of being sociable. But at length the dog made another attempt to go into camp. Pierre had nearly reached the rock when he heard the movement, and on turning he could just see his uneasy companion making off.

"Diable!" the honest fellow muttered, "I must obey orders. The colonel's word was plain. Here! Parbleu! Come here! Here, Prince! Mon Dieu! you must die if you don't!"

With a few quick bounds the soldier had got near enough to the dog to fire, and as the latter stopped, he stopped.

"Mon cher amie, you must stay with me! Here! Come back! I must shoot if you don't. Parbleu! what a thing to start the whole camp for, to shoot a dog!"

But by coaxing and threatening, the sentinel got the dog back to his post, and there he made him lie down once more. And thus matters rested till the tramp of the coming guard was heard.

"Ah, now Prince will be relieved," the soldier said, stopping near the dog. "You shall go and see your old friends."

The tramp of the coming guard drew near, and Pierre was preparing to hail them, when the dog took a new start, and in a new direction, this time starting toward the copse.

"Here, here, Prince! Parbleu, don't you run off again."

But the fellow took no other notice of the call than to quicken his speed.

"Back! Back! Here!"

"Grand Dieu!" This last exclamation was forced from Pierre's lips by seeing the dog leap to his hind legs and run thus!—In an instant the truth burst upon him.—Quick as thought he clapped his gun to his shoulder and took aim. He could just distinguish the outlines now and he fired.—There was a sharp cry, and Pierre had to turn, for the guard were approaching.

"*Qui est la?*—Who is there?" he cried.

"Relief guard," was the answer.

And having obtained the countersign he informed the officer what had happened.

"A dog?" cried the officer. "Prince, did you say?"

"He looked like Prince; but, diable, you should have seen him run off on his hind legs!"

"Eh? Hind legs?"

"Yes."

"Then come; show us where he was."

With this the officer of the mounting guard pulled the lantern from his breast, and having removed the shade he started on. Pierre led the way to the copse, and there the dog was found in the last struggles of death.

The officer stooped down and turned him over.

"Grand Dieu!" he cried, "what legs for a dog, eh?"

And no wonder he did so. The hind legs of the animal were booted, and had every appearance of the pedal extremities of the genius man. But all doubts were removed very quickly, for as the officer turned the body again, a deep groan came up, and the words, "God take me?" in the Prussian tongue followed.

"Diable! here's an adventure!" uttered the officer and made Pierre hold the lantern while he ripped open enough of the dog's skin to find the face. But they concluded not to stop here to investigate, so they formed a litter by crossing their muskets, and lifting the strange animal upon it, they proceeded on their way. When they reached the camp they found half the soldiers up, waiting to find why the gun was fired.

Lights were brought and placed upon the ground. The dog skin was removed and within was found a Prussian drummer.—He was a small fellow, though apparently some twenty years of age; but he was dead, Pierre's ball having touched his heart, or somewhere very near it. His pockets were overhauled, and in one of them was a cipher, but no one could make anything out. The colonel took it and directed that the body should be placed out of sight for burial on the morrow.

But this was not the end. About four o'clock, just before daylight, another gun was fired on the same post where Pierre had been, and this time a man was shot who was trying to make his escape from the camp. He was shot dead. When the body was brought into camp, it was found to be that of a Bavarian trooper, who had been suspected of treachery, though no proof had been taken from the person of the Prussian drummer; and now that the colonel had them both, he could translate the mystic scroll. It proved to be a direction to the Bavarian to lay his plans for keeping as near to Napoleon's person as possible, after he should enter Berlin, and then wait for further orders.

The mystery was explained. The Bavarian had contrived to call the great dog away from the regiment and delivered him up to the enemy, and his skin was to be made the cover for a spy to enter the camp under. And the spy would have got in, too, but for the sporting order of the colonel, and the wilfully faithful obedience of Pierre Sancoin.

On the next day Pierre was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and the Emperor said to him, as he bestowed the boon—"If you only make as faithful an officer as you proved yourself faithful as a sentinel, I can ask no more."

An Incident of Early Methodism.

Rev. D. S. King, in Zion's Herald, relates the following as among the early incidents of his life:

I sometimes found lodgings unexpectedly. In one instance on one of the worst days of March, I was traveling through a place where I had been several times before, when an "above-board" farmer hailed me. He said:

"I understand you are a Methodist preacher?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I don't believe in your religion."

"That is no reason why I should not."

"I don't believe in the Bible."

"It may be true for all that."

"Won't you come into the house and see my family?"

"Not now: I want to get a resting-place as soon I can, for I am not well."

"Then stay till to-morrow."

"No; I read the Scriptures and pray wherever I abide a night with a family."

"Do you make that a condition?"

"Usually it is not necessary; but I should with you, after what you have said."

"It is a bargain. Get off, and I will put up your horse."

No gentleman could have been treated better by him. Nothing further was said of his unbelief. Before retiring at night he handed me a Bible without remark. We had our evening and morning devotions.—I suppose I discovered his motives in the fact that his excellent wife was fast hastening to the grave, and wanted to know the way to heaven. He was a kind husband, and would gratify her in any thing; but it was at less expense of pride to call me than to invite the minister of the town, whose meetings he did not attend; and, considering his opposition to some of the doctrines preached there, he might have considered this a triumph. The lady died, rejoicing in the hope of glory.

Female Military Company at Falmouth, Ky.—A female military company named the Union Capitivators has been formed at Falmouth, and over thirty of the young ladies of the place have joined the organization. The uniform is an apron of the old fashioned cut, made of red, white and blue—that part covering the bosom representing the stars and the lower part the stripes.

Didn't Know he was Hurt.—On Saturday, Mr. Jacob True, of Deerfield, N. H., while sawing shingles, had his left arm severed completely from his body, about two inches above the wrist joint. So quick was it done that he did not know he was hurt till he saw the hand lying on the bench beside him.

☞Gen. McDowell, says a Washington correspondent, visited Gen. Scott on Thursday and detailed to him the position of the Federal forces, showing how easy it would be to capture the enemy located within a short distance of the outside of Gen. McDowell's lines, which extend into the interior ten miles from Arlington Heights, and ten miles below Alexandria, and the same distance above the Chain Bridge. Gen. Scott listened with all attention and when Gen. McDowell desired permission to make an attack, in order to wipe out the disgrace of the late blunders, Gen. Scott sat quietly back and responded, "No, sir—no, sir—no."

☞Amos Pilsbury, American Consul at Halifax, is charged in a letter to the *Tribune*, with being a traitor. He openly takes sides with the South, and refuses to hoist the American flag over his consulate. He is retained in office in spite of public resolutions of the American residents, and of representations of his course made through Messrs. Morrill and Wilson.—*Jeffersonian.*

☞As the expense of the United States government is now going on, it amounts to *one million two hundred thousand dollars per day.* At this rate the expense amounts to,

For one week,	88,400,000
For one month,	36,000,000
For three months,	108,000,000
For one year,	438,000,000
For two years,	877,000,000
For five years,	2,190,000,000

Princely.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Tuesday, that the contractors who furnished blankets to the Government for our soldiers, have realized the handsome little profit of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

☞Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, on Thursday week, landed a force of men at Matthias' Point and erected breast-works. On returning to the vessel to obtain cannon for the battery, the men were fired at by a large body of the enemy which had been concealed in thick woods. Capt. Ward protected them with the guns of the Freeborn, but was himself killed by a bullet while in the act of firing a gun. Several others were wounded.

☞The statement is repeated that hundreds of Missourians are concentrating on the Arkansas border, expecting to be supplied with arms, and to be joined by forces from the South.

☞A reported agent of the Confederate Government was recently arrested in Washing, while attempting to obtain the signature of the Secretary of State to his passport. He had previously taken an affidavit of his loyalty to the government.

From the Albany Argus.

Ch. Justice Taney.

Some time ago, for the purpose of invalidating the force of Judge Taney's decision in regard to Habeas Corpus, the N. Y. World assumed to show a counter opinion delivered by the same Justice in 1843. The History of the latter case was not given, but copious extracts were made from the published opinion of Judge Taney, which was assumed to be in contradiction with his recent decision. Here was the juggle! The case, which arose in 1843, growing out of the Dorr Rebellion, rested on the right of the President of the United States to recognise the *de jure* and *de facto* government of a State, and to put down insurrection against it.

Governor Dorr and Governor King each claimed to be the rightful Executive of the State of Rhode Island; but President Tyler recognized the latter and at his call sent Federal troops to put down the insurrection. When the legal question growing out of this came up before the United States Court, Judge Taney held that he could not go behind the decision of the President and enter into the question, which was the rightful and which the revolutionary government. That was to be decided by the Executive department, and the Judicial must necessarily conform to it.

The question of *habeas corpus* did not arise. It was not suspended by the Presidential act nor interfered with. Judge Taney in deciding that the legislative power alone could suspend it, did not contradict either his own former decisions or those of his predecessors on the bench, but confirmed them—sustained the unbroken line of precedent, here and in England, whence we derive the writ, since its formation.

The New York Freeman's Journal has quoted appositely from the Cyclopedia of Dana* and Ripley, the following conclusion of the article on *habeas corpus*:—

"It has been solemnly decided that the *habeas corpus* act can be suspended *only by a legislature*, and that the proclamation of martial law by a military officer is not sufficient."

This is undoubtedly so. And the law was passed to prevent imprisonment without trial in times of revolution and rebellion.

*Dana is one of the principal Editors of the Tribune, and Ripley is or has been connected with the same paper as literary Editor.

False Prophets.—The Republican leaders last Fall prophesied that the South could not be "kicked out of the Union." It was prophesied by Mr. Greeley, their great medicine man, that after Mr. Lincoln's election all would be "quiet and prosperity." Mr. Seward, the chief Republican soothsayer, in his Astor House speech at the dinner of the New England Society, in February last, under the influence of the Union spirit, or some other, indulged in the prophesy that "in sixty days all would be peace, and the country harmonized." The Republican press, about two months since, prophesied the "rebellion would be crushed out in ninety days and the Union restored!" Such are some of the false prophesies of the Republican prophets which have led our country into civil war and commercial destruction. These false prophets now run the machinery of Government, and it is into such incompetent hands that the Republican journals ask the Democratic party to confide itself, by disbanding its own colors. The Democratic party will never trust itself to leaders who cannot see ahead at least *sixty days.*—*Jeffersonian.*

☞We observe that the Administration has commissioned Jim Lane, of Kansas, a Brigadier General, and the notorious outlaw, Montgomery, is appointed a Colonel. Is there such a scarcity of decent men in the country that it is necessary to select officers from among thieves, vagabonds and murderers? Jim Lane's reputation is far from enviable, but the Administration cannot plead ignorance of the character of Montgomery. He has been the chosen leader of a gang of outlaws in Kansas who committed every sort of depredation and outrage, murdering, thieving and robbing wherever they went. There is ample evidence at Washington of his infamous character, and yet he is appointed an officer of the army, to be the associate of honest soldiers and gentlemen. If justice was done he would be hung for his crimes—and if those who are compelled to associate with him are careful, they will look out for their wallets.

There have been many complaints of the appointments of incompetent officers—but this is the first instance where a man of positively infamous character has been commissioned an officer.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Poor Gov. Curtin gets but little encouragement in his efforts to deceive the people into the belief that he is not responsible for the injustice done to our soldiers. He is the scoff of almost every camp of Pennsylvania soldiers, and the sneer of those from other States. His own party papers were the first to denounce him, and there are but few bold enough to defend him, although a small number slyly attempt to mitigate his acts. Oh, for a man in the Executive chair now, who would be capable for the emergency, and reflect credit instead of dishonor on our loved old Commonwealth! What patriot in the State does not wish at this time that honest Harry Foster was our Governor, as he would have been, if the campaign had depended on the personal popularity or merits of the two candidates? Our soldiers are—or rather were, for the difficulty, under the lash of public clamor, has been partly obviated—the laughing stock of the whole army, and all through the mismanagement of one whom the people in a moment of blindness, elevated to the highest place in their State.—*Erie Observer.*

Convention of the Democratic Editors of New York---They Declare for Peace.

Pursuant to an informal call, a number of Democratic editors of the State of New York met at the Astor House, in New York city, on Thursday week, to consult in regard to the present condition of public affairs. The convention, it is stated, was a spontaneous gathering, produced more by the extraordinary condition of public affairs than by any attempt or desire to create any organization. The unanimity of feeling exhibited the due appreciation of the importance of public action, and good citizens, irrespective of party, were invited to co-operate for the re-establishment of peace. After an organization and some preliminary business, a committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, with a single exception—the editor of the Hudson Gazette voting "no:"

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the perpetuation of the Union of these States; but, in the language of the lamented Stepen A. Douglas, we believe that "war is disunion," and that if the Union be continued, it must be upon the principle on which it was formed, viz: the voluntary consent of its members; that any other mode is subversive of the principle of self-government; and hence, in order to restore this Union, the first requisite is Peace—to the end that all questions may be settled, not despotically, by the sword, but voluntarily, by free consent of the American people.

Resolved, That the present alarming and deplorable condition of our country has arisen mainly from the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the present chief magistrate, who has not hesitated to inaugurate a war, to enlist a large standing army, to increase the navy, to seize private papers, to deny citizens the right to bear arms, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, all of which acts are in direct violation of article 1, sections 8 and 9 of the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, art. 2 and art. 4.

Resolved, That the enormous expenses of the present war will seriously burden our people; that a standing army is dangerous to the safety of the citizen; that its expense is drawn from the toil of the agricultural and working classes; that the Morrill tariff is simply a part of the machinery of monarchy to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and that we enter our firm and earnest protest against all of these measures as opposed to the principles of true democracy, and destructive to the liberties and material interests of the people of the northern States.

Resolved, That the Republican party has proved that all its pretensions of devotion to "freedom, free speech and free discussion," were simply cloaks to conceal their real enmity to liberty and the constitutional guarantees of citizens, and that the attempt to muzzle the Democratic press by mobs and terrorism, to prevent citizens from expressing their honest opinions, calls for and deserves the strongest condemnation of every true friend of law, order, liberty and the inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That in view of the many manifest violations of the fundamental principles of the constitution, it becomes the duty of the Democratic press, and of all friends and advocates of free institutions, to unite in resisting these alarming strides toward a despotic, consolidated system of government; and that it be especially suggested to all friends of peace and constitutional liberty, irrespective of party, to agree upon a joint and mutual basis for action at the present crisis.

After the passage of the resolutions, the editors adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman of the association of Democratic editors of the State, some time during the summer.

State Convention of the Friends of Peace in Delaware.

The friends of peace in Delaware held a State Convention at Dover, on Thursday week, and as it is the first organized movement of the kind since the present disastrous troubles have culminated in civil war, its proceedings cannot fail to attract public attention. We therefore make up the following report from the Delaware Gazette:

The cars left Williamsport in the morning at 8 o'clock with about 450 on board.—This number was increased at every station along the route. Nowithstanding many of the farmers were cutting their hay in New Castle county, and others were in the commencement of both the wheat and hay harvest in Kent and Sussex, to abandon which was very injurious, the bone and sinew of the land were present in great numbers. The Stars and Stripes waved beautifully above the cars, and amid the beams of a brilliant sunlight and fanned by a gentle breeze, the mass landed at Dover about 11½ o'clock, and forming in procession marched to the town. A train of eight or ten cars had already arrived from Sussex county.

The meeting was declared by many present to be the largest that was ever held in Dover. Certainly it was immensely larger than any we had ever attended there.

Ex-Gov. Temple presided, assisted by thirty-one vice presidents. Ex-Gov. T., on taking the chair, declared that he was both a Peace man and a Union man, and in the language of the late Mr. Douglas, believed that war was disunion.

On motion of the Hon. Wm. G. Whiteley, a committee of ten from each hundred was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. During their absence Mr. Whiteley was called upon for a speech, in the course of which he declared that he did not believe there was a single secessionist in the State, and that the flag of his country was as dear to him as ever; that he had done all that he could to prevent the States seceding, but they had gone out, and he did not believe it was in the power of the North to subdue the South.

Thomas F. Bayard followed in a speech of about three quarters of an hour. When he concluded, Dr. John Merrett, the chairman of the committee, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That whilst we deeply deplore the revolution which has severed eleven States from the Union, we prefer peace to civil war, and believe that if a reconciliation by peaceful means shall become impossible, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States is preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces.

2. That the reign of terror attempted to be inaugurated by the war party, by denouncing all men as disunionists, secessionists and traitors, who are opposed to civil war, and to the palpable and gross violations of the constitution, committed by the present administration, will not deter us from the expression of our opinions, both privately and publicly.

3. That we believe the effect of the doctrines and measures of the war party, if not their object and intent, under the name of preserving the Union, will be the subversion of the State governments, and the erection of a consolidated government on the ruins of the federal constitution.

Resolved, That we tender our grateful thanks to Senators Bayard and Saulsbury for the bold and patriotic stand they assumed, in the second session of the 36th Congress, for the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of our now distracted country, and we earnestly request them to use all honorable means to bring the civil war which now hangs over us like an incubus, to a speedy close, and that if in their judgment no other mode presents itself whereby this end can be attained, advocate the acknowledgment by the United States government of the independence of the Confederate States, so that peace and prosperity may be restored among us.

Resolved, That the menace demanding the resignation of the Hon. James A. Bayard, one of our Senators in the Senate of the United States, originated in mob spirit, and should receive from him the scorn and contempt which it merits from every honorable man.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, there is no necessity for convening the Legislature of this State.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by A. E. King, James R. Booth, Edw. Ridgeley, Esqs., and Messrs. Henderson and Paynter and Dr. Edward Worrell. The meeting then, about 5½ o'clock, adjourned with three cheers for the constitution of the United States.

The Feeling in Illinois.

The Alton correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

"It is stated here that Lyman Trumbull professes anxiety and desire that *some* plan of adjusting our difficulties, short of general civil war, for one or more years to come, may be adopted by the special Congress."

This, remarks the Journal of Commerce, is almost too good to be true, though we are aware that Senator Trumbull made earnest efforts at the last session of Congress, to secure a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties. If he and his Republican coadjutors really desire this, they can easily accomplish it. The same writer says:

"The war spirit is not so rampant hereabouts as in weeks past. Men begin to reason and count the cost, and sum up the probabilities. The more extreme partisans are as resolute, perhaps, but nowise near so noisy. The masses *feel* the crisis; the shock to our form of government is written upon men's faces in our streets.

"The writhing of the country is having its effect upon the Republican leaders, and well it should, with people clamoring for labor and bread, and a million granaries with unsaleable products, and the thousand of mills, factories and foundries still and tenantless.

"The delay of the war in Virginia, day after day, and week after week, is death to Northern fanaticism, and, we may well hope, to Southern ultraism. War bonds grow heavier, and volunteers are more backward. The great trouble and cost of occupying Maryland, and of holding Virginia at bay, is being realized. How much greater, to conquer and hold subject every slave State. If Lincoln's forces in the next Congress evince no disposition to compromise, but, on the other hand, do their utmost to drive on this civil war, we may expect an upheaving of the masses in this land as never yet was seen."

"Let There be Peace."

A grand Union demonstration of the Democracy of old Northern Luzerne, Pa., took place on Saturday, June 15th. The peace loving men of Fleetville and surrounding country, in accordance with a notice previously given, convened at the above mentioned place for the purpose of raising a *hickory pole*, on which was to be placed the national colors—the flag to be presented by the ladies—and to counsel together for the rescuing of the country from despotism and destruction. The meeting was called to order at a little past two o'clock, P. M.—The pole—a splended hickory, 126 feet in length—had nailed to its top a beautiful streamer bearing the motto, "*Union and Democracy.*" At a given signal the flag was run up. It had on either side of its *blue* groundwork a large, slightly oblong circle of thirty-four stars, in the centre of which was the American eagle, bearing in his beak a double scroll, upon which was inscribed the motto—"LET THERE BE PEACE." The presentation speech was made by A. A. Chase, Esq.:

"This flag is presented by the ladies to the Democracy of Benton, as a memorial of their devotion to the cause of freedom, trusting that you will ever keep it unsullied from the hands of tyrants—that you will never, by any *aggressive* act, raise the battle blade to sever one from out the circlet of its stars, cemented together by the blood of our patriot fathers; and if invaded by a *foreign foe*, you will bear it triumphantly to a victorious *peace*. May it ever wave over men too free to be ruled by tyrants, too brave to yield to despots."

An appropriate response was made by Theron Finn, Esq., in behalf of the Democracy of Benton. Speeches were also made by Hon. William Merrifield, of Hyde Park, Pa., E. S. M. Hill, of Providence, and others. The genuine spirit of unterrified Democracy is fully aroused in Luzerne.

Democratic Meeting in Fayette County, Illinois.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Loudon, in Fayette county, Illinois, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Loudon township, that we love our country; that we are in favor of the Union as it once existed; that we are opposed to any part of our Union waging war against the other part, and are in favor of a peaceful compromise of our present difficulties.

Resolved, That as lovers of our country, we do not feel willing to take up arms and shed fraternal blood, unless our country is invaded.

Resolved, That we will aid and assist the party now in power to bring about a speedy and peaceable settlement of our difficulties.

Resolved, That while as Democrats and patriots we believe it to be our duty to support and maintain the Government in every emergency, yet we want Republicans, so called, to distinctly understand that we will not and cannot be dragooned into the support of Abolitionism in any form.

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the loss of Stephen A. Douglas, as the greatest national loss our country could have at the present crisis. B. M. BACKESTOW, Chairman.

S. MCKENSIE, Secretary.

Was it Prophetic?

On the 5th of April, 1850, in the Senate of the United States, General James Shields, then a Senator from Illinois, said:—"There are only two principles employed in the government of the political world—*force* and *compromise*. Some nations are governed by both principles, others by *force alone*; but this is the only government that has always been governed by compromise since the foundation of the Government, and it must continue to be so governed so long as it continues to be a Republic. Sir, *when compromise ends, force begins*, and when *force* begins *war* begins; and the tocsin of *civil war is the death knell of Republicanism.*"

☞The present course of the political clergy will bring forth a large crop of infidelity,—mark that! Many persons regard these vehement clerical promptings to slaughter, devastation and havoc, as evincing a like feeling with the savages in their war-hoops. The enemies of religion bring forth these evidences of savage feeling, as proofs of their assertion that Christianity is a humbug, its temples but whited sepulchres, and its teachers mere hypocrites.—Sober, considerate men, are disgusted.—*Com. Journal of Commerce.*

All for Fight but Abolitionists.—The President has been tendered regiments of Firemen, Sharp Shooters, Hunters, John Smiths, Roughs, Indians, Negroes, State prison Convicts—in short everything and everybody except those who made the war, and now *say* most about fight. We have not heard of the first regiment, nay, the first Company of Abolitionists.

Where is the Difference.—If a Democrat expresses an opinion against Mr. Lincoln's war policy, the Republicans forthwith denounce him a "traitor." The Republicans can abuse Judge Taney, a very much wiser and better man that Lincoln is or can be, and it is all right. Praise Abolitionism and you are a patriot; support the Constitution in a consistent, truthful way, and you are a traitor—so say these Republican judges:—*Machias (Me.) Union.*

Right.—The Meadville *Republican* says that a person in that county "has been arrested and bound over in the sum of $400, to answer the charge of riot, for attempting to force several persons to display the Union flag." This is the right way to serve all that impudent class of people, who are constantly troubling themselves about others' patriotism. In most cases, those whom they attempt to cast opprobrium upon, are far better Union men than themselves.—*Erie Observer.*

Democratic State Convention in Ohio.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has agreed upon the 7th of September next as the period for the nomination of a Democratic ticket in Ohio for Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

Drop Letters.—By a recent regulation of the Postoffice Department, which does not seem to be generally known, all *drop letters* must be *prepaid*, otherwise they are sent to the dead letter office, as other unpaid letters.

Chief Justice Taney.—The London Telegraph speaks of Chief Justice Taney as "a man to be ranked with the class of illustrious Americans who are authorities even in our own courts."

☞Private dispatches announce the discovery of a heavy defalcation in the New York Central railroad company, and the suicide of the treasurer.

Premium for Firearms.—The executive committee of the Illinois Agricultural Society have issued a circular announcing their determination to add a list of premiums for fire arms, in connection with their regular list for the fair to be held in Chicago in September next.

Killed by Lightning.—Mr. Wm. G. Robertson, one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers of Montgomery county, Md., was instantly killed by lightning, on Wednesday week whilst riding from his field to his house. He leaves a widow and numerous children. The horse he was riding was also instantly killed.

☞Tickled to Death. Boys when they arrive at age; girls, the first time they lay their head against a vest pattern.

☞A boarding house keeper advertises that she should like two gentlemen for breakfast and tea. What a Cannibal!

☞Patent preserved potatoes are now prepared in London. The article is cooked in ten minutes, and produces a splendid dish of mashed potatoes.

☞George D. Prentice's youngest son is captain of a Confederate company under General Pillow.

☞The fleece of a sheep sheared at Toledo, last week, weighed 29¾ lbs.

☞New York and Brooklyn cities have together mustered 32,125 troops.

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THE WAR!

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Patterson's Column in the Field.

Tuesday the entire force under Gen. Patterson crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport. As the advance guard, consisting of one Wisconsin regiment, the Eleventh Pennsylvania, Perkin's battery and McMullen's rangers, were nearing Falling Waters, on their way to Martinsburg, they were met by a secession force of four regiments, under command of Colonel Jackson. A fierce but brief engagement ensued, which resulted in the rebels being driven from their position.

Three of the Federal troops were killed and eleven wounded, whose names were we have been unable to learn. What the loss was on the side of the rebels is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been much greater than that on our side, as the farmers report that wagon loads of dead and wounded were taken off the field. Having but a small force, Patterson was unable to follow after.

It is said our men behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, but would have had to retire, had it not been for Perkin's battery, which opened fire and compelled Jackson's men to withdraw.—Gen Patterson was seen in the thickest of the fight, giving commands and encouraging his men. The reports are rather conflicting in regard to the details, yet we think what we have given may be relied on. We have had many false rumors from the seat of war. But as this rumor comes from reliable sources, we think we can endorse it as worthy of credit.—*Chambersburg Times of Thursday.*

Latest from Gen. Patterson's Command.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—Gen. Patterson's column, since the victory of yesterday, has advanced to Martinsburg, Va., and that town and its vicinity are now occupied by our troops. A special messenger from the advance reports that no engagement has taken place since yesterday.

From the Sun of Tuesday.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

Arrest of the Board of Police—Proclamation of Gen. Banks—Military Occupation of the City—Cannon Planted in the Streets—Excitement.

For some days past it has been expected that the gentlemen composing the Board of Police would be arrested by the military, nevertheless considerable excitement was created early yesterday morning when it was announced on the street that Charles Howard, Esq., president, and Wm. H. Gatchell, Charles D. Hinks and John W. Davis, Esq., had been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry, by order of Gen. Banks. It appears, from information received, that an order was issued from the War Department requiring the arrest of Marshal Kane and all the commissioners, except the mayor.—The order for the arrest of Marshal Kane was to be immediately executed, while the commanding General was permitted to exercise his discretion with regard to the time for the arrest of the other parties.

Subsequent orders were received to arrest the gentlemen composing the Board of Police, and on Sunday night the Massachusetts sixth regiment, Col. Jones, and the Pennsylvania first, Col. Morehead, were detailed for the work, and about three o'clock the first named proceeded to the house of Mr. Howard, on Cathedral street, near Reade, and took him into custody. They next proceeded to the house of Mr. Gatchell, on Calvert street, near Madison, and took him in charge. The regiment of Col. Morehead arrested Mr. Hinks, at his residence, on Lombard street, near Penn, and Mr. Davis, at his residence, on William street, near Montgomery. They were all taken to Fort McHenry, where it is stated they were furnished with comfortable apartments.

Early in the forenoon Gen. Banks issued the following proclamation, assigning his reasons for the arrest of the Board of Police:

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BANKS.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF ANNAPOLIS,
Fort McHenry, July 1.

In pursuance of orders issued from the headquarters of the army at Washington, for the preservation of the public peace in this department, I have arrested and do now detain in custody of the United States the late members of the Board of Police—Messrs. Charles Howard, William Gatchell, Charles Hinks and John W. Davis. The incidents of the past week afforded full justification for this order. The headquarters under the charge of the board, when abandoned by the officers, resembled in some respects a concealed arsenal. After public recognition and protest against the "suspension of their functions," they continued their sessions daily. Upon a forced and unwarrantable construction of my proclamation of the 28th ultimo, they declared that the police law was suspended, and the police officers and men put off duty for the present, intending to leave the city without any police protection whatever. They refused to recognize the officers or men necessarily selected by the Provost Marshal for its protection, and hold subject to their orders, now and hereafter, the old police force, a large body of armed men, for some purpose not known to the government, and inconsistent with its peace or security. To anticipate any intentions or orders on their part, I have placed temporarily a portion of the force under my command within the city. I disclaim on the part of the government I represent all desire, intention and purpose to interfere in any manner whatever with the ordinary municipal affairs of the city of Baltimore. Whenever a loyal citizen can be named who will execute its police laws with impartiality and in good faith to the United States, the military force will be withdrawn from the central parts of the municipality at once. No soldier will be permitted in the city except under regulations satisfactory to the Marshal; and if any so admitted violate the municipal law, they shall be punished according to the civil law, by the civil tribunals.

NATH'L P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

Before the people were astir a large body of troops, including infantry and artillery, were marched to the heart of the city, and throughout the day occupied the principal streets. A part of the Massachusetts artillery, four pieces, was stationed in Monument Square and the men were quartered in the court house and in the house of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Guards were then thrown out, extending from Baltimore to Lexington street, and it is said the men were supplied with three days' rations.

Col. Lyle's regiment was quartered at the Newton University, a strong guard from which was posted at the postoffice and custom-house. All the gates leading to the postoffice were each guarded by several men, while some twenty-five or thirty took up position in the rotunda.

In Exchange place the guard was much stronger than anywhere else, and two brass pieces were planted, ranging east and west, and covering all approach to the front door of the custom-house. No persons were permitted on the sidewalk on the Gay street side of the building, and the guard extended down Gay street to Pratt, and up Pratt street to South, requiring a considerable number of men. The yard of the postoffice, on Exchange place, was used for the cooking arrangements, and for the horses of the officers. The artillery horses were not loosed from the carriages and caissons during the day. A careful inquiry could not discover the object of this movement.

Immediately after the opening of the office of the board of police the building was taken possession of by a squad of the new police, and Mr. Wm. McKewan, the clerk to the commissioners, was put under arrest. He was taken before Col. Kenley, who ordered his release. All the books and papers of the office are now in the hands of the provost marshal.

The arrest yesterday morning of the Commissioners of Police is announced by Gen. Banks to have taken place in pursuance of instructions from Washington, and we suppose that it must have been based upon some information not made public. And from the intimations which have had place in the proclamations of Gen. Banks, we infer that some vague notion prevails with the government that a plot or device of some sort has been in process of development in Baltimore, inconsistent with the loyalty of the State implied in her relation to the Union. This sort of thing, however, is incredible to us, for we would have staked almost life itself on the fealty of the members of the Police Commissioners to their obligations to the citizens of Baltimore.—Nor can we believe that they have within their knowledge the slighest intimation of a design to commit the city to an attitude, or act hostile to the general government.—They have indicated in their whole course a consistent and paramount regard for the peace and welfare of the city, and an impartial administration of the laws. And we feel satisfied that whenever an investigation shall be had of any charges implicating their integrity and loyalty, they will be relieved of all suspicion of complicity with a design to interfere in any way with the action of the government of the United States. We cannot think otherwise than this, because they could have no interest in betraying the trust confided to their integrity, honor and official accountability.

Seizure of the Steamer Saint Nicholas.

Information was received yesterday that the steamer St. Nicholas, which runs between this port and Washington, was seized on Saturday by Confederates, off Piney Point, at the mouth of the Potomac. She left this city on Friday, and stopped at the usual landings. When she reached Point Lookout, where a number of passengers got on board, Capt. Hollings, late in command of the U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, took command, and went across the Potomac to Coan river, where her passengers landed. Several ladies who were on board were cared for by the Virginians. A large number of passengers who left this city by the steamer were bound for Virginia, and most of those who got on board at Point Lookout were Virginians, awaiting her arrival. After the passengers were landed at Coan river, one hundred Tennessee infantry and twenty-five sailors were put on board, and the boat, under command of Captain Hollings, started for the Rappahannock. She succeeded in running the blockade, and on her way captured three prizes—one schooner laden with ice, one with coffee and one with coal—all of which were towed up to Fredericksburg. It is reported that one thousand Tennessee troops are stationed at Heathsville. The St. Nicholas has run regularly on the Potomac, but was not permitted to stop at any of the landings on the Virginia side. She is one among the best boats running from Baltimore, and of excellent speed.—*Sun of Tuesday.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 27.

It is not denied by Mr. Seward, in his dispatch of yesterday, that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to the President, deprecating the continuance of the war. But the existence of such a letter is not confirmed. Mr. Seward merely alleges that no offer of compromise has been made. President Davis very recently declared, in his letter to the Maryland Committee, that he would never make another overture for a negotiation, but would accept one. It may be well doubted whether any letter or overture of any kind has been or will be received by Mr. Lincoln from Mr. Davis. But, at any rate, no terms of compromise will be listened to by this Administration, or will be proposed by Congress at the coming session.

The Executive Government will press the war now with all the ability which they possess, for they act under the menace of the New York war press, and know that they must "pack up their trunks and be off," if they don't take Richmond before the tenth of July. They have as much idea of getting Richmond by that time, as they have of grabbing the moon. They cannot move in any direction without imminent peril,—not from Fortress Monroe, not from their Alexandria lines, and not even from the Maryland and Pennsylvania line. But they will make demands upon Congress for money, men, &c., of so pressing a nature, as to show that they intend to propose to strike some important blow. Thus, they will avoid the necessity of "packing their trunks," at least until the regular session, by which time they may be enabled to report, as an excuse for non-compliance with orders, their failure to obtain the necessary means.

Keeping the Record.

Some of the Republican papers and leaders affect to see treason in compromise, and, looking still deeper, see treason also in those Democrats who acted with Southern members of the party previous to the rebellion. Now if it be good doctrine that the Democrats are suspicious characters or traitors on this account, is it not equally good as to Republicans? In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th of January, 1848, Mr. Abraham Lincoln spoke as follows:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up, shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it—ANY PORTION of such people that *can, may* revolutionize and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than a *majority* of *any portion* of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority*, intermingling with, or near about them, who oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by *old* lines, or *old* laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

[See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 30th Congress, 1st Session, page 94.]

It seems, then, that Mr. Lincoln was an early preacher of secession doctrines, and who knows but that he may hold them yet? We are not aware that he has ever given expression to contrary views, and would not depend on him now if he did. Then, if Republican logic be correct, they all hold to the doctrine of secession! Whatever they hold to, however, their logic is gammon.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

Queer.—The printers in the First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, while encamped at Hagerstown, published a paper from which we take the following extract from a Card of Thanks for favors received:

"And particularly to our friend Dechert of the '*Mail*,' for whose attentions and generous tender of the use of his printing office and material, we return our most grateful thanks."

This is a queer commentary on the reports so freely and fondly circulated every other day, in this community, about the *Mail* office being mobbed by our soldiers.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞A man was run over a short time since on the Winchester (Va.) Railroad, and cut and crushed into an undistinguishable gory mass, and yet a watch that he had in his pocket, was not in any way injured, nor even stopped.

☞It is the practice in the British army for each soldier to frank his own letters, by merely putting on the corner of the letter or envelope, "soldier's letter." This is respected by all the British post-offices.

☞The present war has continued a little over sixty days. Within that brief period a sum exceeding fifty millions is said to have been expended by the Executive.—*Boston Post.*

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1861.

Democratic Victory in Philadelphia!

The special election on Tuesday in the second congressional district in Philadelphia, for a member of Congress to succeed the Hon. E. Joy Morris, resulted in the choice of Colonel Charles J. Biddle, Democrat, over Charles O'Neill, Republican, by 218 majority. The *Patriot & Union* remarks:

The election of Col. Charles J. Biddle to fill the seat in Congress vacated by E. Joy Morris is peculiarly gratifying, not because it was an ordinary partizan triumph, but in consideration of the extraordinary means resorted to in order to accomplish his defeat. Col. Biddle, though giving the very best evidence of his fidelity by taking the field and periling his life in defence of his country, was denounced as unworthy of confidence by the Republican leaders because he was a Breckinridge Democrat, while Charles O'Niell, who remained at home to secure a nomination for Congress, was a man who could be trusted because he was a Republican. This was the issue made up and insisted upon by the friends of Mr. O'Neill, and nobly have the people of the Second District rebuked them for their arrogance, and their unwarrantable aspersions upon the character of a loyal soldier and citizen.

Forney attempted, as usual, to array the friends of Douglas against Col. Biddle by rekindling a feud that every sincere Democrat wishes to have ignored and forgotten. But that trick has had its day, and was tried on this occasion once too often. It was pretty generally understood that Mr. O'Niell would assist Forney to retain his clerkship while Col. Biddle would not—and this was the secret of the patriotic zeal of the *Press* in behalf of Mr. O'Niell and of the suspicion it sought to direct against Col. Biddle.

Stick to our Organization!

In the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, of the 26th ult., we found a communication signed "Edwards," commenting in very proper terms upon the hypocritical conduct of the Republican party in reference to the approaching election. The writer of the article says:

"I would urge in the strongest manner, upon the members of the Democratic party, as the time approaches for holding their primary meetings and for making their county nominations, to thoroughly organize and prepare for the fall campaign; and also that proper arrangements may be made to secure the voting of the absent volunteers, who are as much entitled to vote as though they were residing within their respective districts."

This is the position of the Democratic party—*Democratic nominations in every election district in the State!* Nothing should tempt us to give up our old organization. The hollow cry of the Republican press that all party lines are obliterated should not delude any Democrat into the support of a policy which must eventually destroy the Democratic organization. We shall refer to this subject again. Here, in York county, the Democracy will hold their regular County Convention; and the battle will be fought, as of old, upon party principles, and with the full determination of electing none but Democrats!—*York Gazette.*

☞As long as there is a nation, there will be a DEMOCRATIC party, and the death of the one will be the death of the other. There is more need of the Democratic party to-day, than ever before, and this need is *felt*, so that all attempts, under what pretext soever, to destroy it, are simply ridiculous. Unlike the Republican party, as set forth by Greeley, it "*is the special duty and interest*" of the Democratic party *to preserve this Union.* Its mission is to perpetuate this government of free institutions, and it is not going to lose sight of that mission when its services are most needed. We have, till lately, been governed by Democratic rule. The history of the country is the history of the Democratic party; let it testify in its behalf. A few months ago it was superseded, and the nation is being dearly taught that it "is best to let well enough alone." Thebes led on by Epaminondas knew only of victory, yet ungrateful and dissatisfied, though she knew not why, sought to disgrace him, and gave the lead to others; she soon saw her folly and reinstating him in command retrived her departed glory; so too, this nation under Democratic leaders, knew nothing but progress and greatness, yet grew dissatisfied and sought to make "good better;" the history of the day shows how that has succeeded, and if her glory ever is to return, it will only be, when, like Thebes, she restores and follows her former leaders.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞The Democratic State Convention of Iowa is called at Des Moines for the 10th of July. It will nominate candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

For Peace.—The peace men of Avon, Ct., have raised a large and handsome flag, with the superscription—"FOR PEACE." The ceremony of raising was attended by a large number of people of that section, who responded heartily to the sentiment thus thrown to the breeze. The people are preparing to assert with emphasis their right of petition, of which it seems efforts are being made to deprive them.

☞An unsuccessful effort was made by a gang of Republican rowdies to break up a peace meeting in the 6th ward, Newark, on Monday evening. The mobocrats had the worst of it, and a large number of respectable signatures were obtained to a peace petition.

☞An Apprentice to the printing business wanted at this office.

Seizure of Peace Petitions.

The New York *Day Book* of Saturday, publishes the statement of F. A. Guion, Esq., a well-known and respectable citizen, to the following effect: Mr. Guion, it appears, had been circulating a "petition to the President of the United States, in accordance with the suggestion in his Inaugural Address, calling a Convention of all the States to effect, if possible, a settlement of our national difficulties without bloodshed." On the 28th instant he was *invited* to the office of James B. Taylor, 48 Pine street, who asked to see his petitions. Two copies, which were handed to Taylor, were transferred by him to two detectives, who were in waiting in the front office. Mr. Guion was then arrested and taken to Superintendent Kennedy's office. On his arrival at the office the officer then in charge immediately asked the detectives if they had obtained all the papers. The documents were retained, but Mr. Guion was graciously permitted to depart. Comment is unnecessary.

ANOTHER PETITION IN CIRCULATION.

While the citizens of New York are arrested for petitioning for constitutional measures and remedies, to secure the settlement of our difficulties, the New York *Tribune* publishes the following, without a word of disapprobation:

The People of Connecticut to Congress.—The following brief petition is receiving signatures in many of the small towns in the neighboring State of Connecticut:

To the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:—The undersigned, a portion of the loyal people of the United States, lamenting, in common with many others, the numerous evils of civil war, respectfully petition that you will take such immediate measures for the entire removal of the cause of this war—being, in our view, the continued permission of slavery—as the wisdom and patriotism of your honorable bodies may devise.

In speaking of the seizure of the Peace Petitions in New York, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks:—We do not know how the public or the signers of the petition will regard this matter. We published a copy of the petition when it first was presented for signatures, preferring simply to lay it before our readers without any recommendation regarding the wisdom of the movement: but we deem it our duty to maintain the entire propriety and right of any citizen to thus address the President; and we believe that thousands of our citizens now that an attempt is made to interpose obstacles to the exercise of so manifest a privilege, will hasten to append their names to the document. Whether or not it does any good, it certainly can do no harm, and it may arouse the attention of the President, and lead him to address himself to the question involved in the proposition—the possibility of restoring peace to the country. This thought is beginning to occupy the public attention, and will soon be the engrossing topic throughout the Union. No more suitable time could be chosen than the present for pressing the subject upon the attention of the President and the country, and the petition which has been so unwarrantably interfered with affords a ready method of agitating the subject. We doubt whether any considerable number of signers will be frightened into withdrawing their names, but think it more likely that it will receive large accessions from the independent men of the city, who dare exercise their constitutional rights under threatened intimidation. There is no power short of absolute tyranny which can interfere with the right of petition, especially when that right is exercised in a mode so void of offensive or treasonable language as in the present instance.

EXTRACT FROM THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

As showing the high estimate placed by the founders of this Government upon the sacred right now so arbitrarily stricken down. The very *first* article among the amendments to the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

But citizens of New York are now made to feel a power which, if rightly exercised, is higher than the Constitution.

Origin of the Peace Movement Rumors.

We have good reason to believe that the report, alleging that JEFFERSON DAVIS had submitted terms of compromise to President LINCOLN, originated in the fact, which is well authenticated, that Judge MASON, of Maryland, for himself and ex-Gov. PRATT, applied to the Secretary of War a few days ago for authority to pass the lines of Government troops in Virginia, to Richmond, for the purpose, as they alleged, of making an effort to open negotiations for peace.—They asserted that the suggestion was their own exclusively, and that no other parties were in any way committed to it. Being known as strong Southern sympatizers, yet much esteemed as men of honor, the suggestion was courteously received by those to whom it was submitted. Still the Secretary refused to entertain it, because it might commit him to the enterprise, and therefore he refused to grant the gentlemen the passes they asked for. As we are informed, the scheme is not yet abandoned.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Negroes in the Custom Houses.—In noting the fact that Collector Barney had turned a Democrat out of the New York Custom House, and appointed a negro in his place, the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* says:

"Collector Goodrich set the example, before he had been in office a month, by appointing a negro (ex-keeper of a billiard saloon) as a Messenger, in place of Mr. Seavy, a faithful and industrious free white citizen, with a large family of white children dependent on his daily earnings for support. The colored appointee is said to have been a favorite of Burlingame. Salary $40 per month. This heavy business is worthy of 'no party.'"

☞A very significant article appears in the Paris Patrie, semi-official, and republished in the Moniteur, the official organ of Louis Napoleon. It is associated with the announcement of the purpose of France fully to recognize the new Italian Kingdom, "as the sole judge of its conduct, as it is master of its future and its destinies."—France, says the article in question, will act towards this kingdom "as one day the great European Powers will act in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States, when that republic shall have constituted a government on a basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with it of advantage to general interests."—*Boston Post.*

☞The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 17th ult., says—"Such is the scarcity of Northern intelligence that ten, fifteen and even twenty dollars are freely paid for a single Boston paper."

List of Officers and Men Comprising the "Adams Infantry."

OFFICERS.

Captain—Hon. Edward McPherson.
1st Lieutenant—J. Finley Bailey.
2d Lieutenant—James J. Herron.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. W. Stewart.
2d Sergeant—John J. Douee.
3d Sergeant—Peter H. Henry.
4th Sergeant—Henry N. Minnigh.
1st Corporal—John D. Sadler.
2d Corporal—Philip L. Houck
3d Corporal—Jacob Resser.
4th Corporal—Daniel D. Bailey.

PRIVATES.

1. Beamer, Henry H., Cumberland township.
2. Beard Obadiah M., Gettysburg.
3. Bingaman, David, Fairfield.
4. Bingaman, Samuel, "
5. Brandon, Isaac M., York Springs.
6. Brandon, John C., "
7. Carson, Cyrus G., Menallen township.
8. Cassat, Samuel J., York Springs.
9. Caufman, Chas. E., "
10. Caufman, Henry W., "
11. Chronister, Amos T., "
12. Culbertson, James J., Emmitsburg, Md.
13. Danner, Henry K., "
14. Divine, Bernard, Fairfield.
15. Dixon, Samuel, "
16. Dixon, William, "
17. Durboraw, Isaac N., Mountjoy township.
18. Fanns, Hiram J., York Springs
19. Gardner, Amos T., "
20. Gibbs, George W., Emmitsburg, Md.
21. Gibson, John Gettysburg.
22. Harbaugh, Calvin, Fairfield.
23. Hart, Barnett, Gettysburg.
24. Hart, Levi J., "
25. Hildebrand, John T., York Springs.
26. Hollinger, Philip, East Berlin.
27. Holtzworth, Adam, Gettysburg.
28. Holtzworth, George, "
29. Jacobs, John H. K., York Springs.
30. Job, William T., "
31. Johns, David E., "
32. Jones, Henry H., Louisville, Ky.
33. Keim, Frederick A., Menallen township.
34. Kitzmiller, George E., Gettysburg.
35. Lanning, George, Lancaster.
36. Mackley, Jacob, Fairfield.
37. Mackley, John, "
38. McGoaigle, James, Gettysburg.
39. Megary, William R., York Springs.
40. Metcalf, Wooster B., "
41. Miller, Michael M., Gettysburg.
42. Mumper, William, York Springs.
43. Myers, David M., East Berlin.
44. Myers, J. Jefferson, Gettysburg.
45. Pensyl, George W., Centre Mill.
46. Pfoutz, Adam, Gettysburg.
47. Pittenger, John T., Emmitsburg Md.
48. Riggs, William A., Gettysburg.
49. Robison, Daniel W., "
50. Rogers, Zephaniah J., "
51. Rosensteel John H., Emmitsburg Md.
52. Shank, Jesse, York Springs.
53. Sheads, Robert Gettysburg.
54. Sheets Samuel, Heidlersburg.
55. Slagle, Andrew A., Oxford township
56. Stewart, David M., York Springs.
57. Stouffer, Jacob, Gettysburg.
58. Tawney, Chas. Z., "
59. Weber Frank, "
60. Wisotzkey, Craig J., "
61. Woodring, David H., Fairfield.
62. Woods, Alex. L. C., Gettysburg.
63. Young, Samuel A., "
64. Zell, William, "

Drummers—Chas. E. Gilbert, Gettysburg.
D. E. H. Reinnell, "

Archbishop Hughes on Civil War.

Archbishop Hughes, who some weeks ago, made a Union speech in New York, has publised his views of civil war in the Metropolitan Record. We make a few extracts:

Above all the wars a civil war is the most deplorable and the most destructive in its consequences, both to the victor and vanquished. Its progress is marked by ruin and desolation. It gives a loose rein to the worst passions of human nature; rapine and carnage, though horrible to gaze upon, though terrible to witness, cannot be compared to the moral evils which it inflicts upon society. It is not in civil strife that the nobler attributes of our nature are shown; the mind of man becomes hardened and callous amid scenes of blood and devastation. The transition from a peaceful republic to a military despotism is more easily effected through such a medium than people generally suppose. Mankind are pretty much the same in every age of the world. Material civilization, it is true, may develop the mind and sharpen the intellect, but it does not purify the aspirations nor elevate the moral nature of the race. *

We have heard a proposition made by a prominent speaker at the great demonstration which was lately held at Union Square, that we trust was either not seriously entertained, or had its origin in the excitement of the moment. It was nothing more or less than a recommendation of the policy which England has pursued towads Ireland. The speaker expressed himself in favor of taking away the plantations from the Southern owners and bestowing them as land bounties upon the Northern soldiers. The idea, as we have intimated, is not an original one, as it was partially carried into effect against the people of Ireland, and as a means by which that people were to be utterly exterminated. For our part, we protest against such a wholesale system of spoliation—a system which is calculated to plunge the county irremediably into a war that this generation may never see the end of, and to arouse feelings of hatred and revenge that may live through centuries.

The proposition to which we have referred is, however, comparatively mild in its character when compared with the suggestion that has been published in one or two of our New York daily papers. It is nothing more or less than a proposal to incite the negroes to insurrection, and by so doing, to precipitate the Southern portion of our country into all the horrors of a servile war. This would be to re-enact on our own soil the fiendish brutalities recorded in the history of St. Domingo. It would be to rouse the savage negroes against our brothers in race and blood; it would be to countenance atrocities and barbarities at the sight of which our whole country would stand appalled; it would be to encourage the whole black population of the South to rise in arms against the whites, to murder women and children, to massacre helpless infancy and age, and to give a license to the excesses and cruelties which characterize all negro insurrections. * * *

Have we now sunk so low in the scale of humanity, have we so far forgotton our obligations as Christian men, even before we have rightly entered into the heat of the conflict, to calmly tolerate or sanction a proposition as fiendish and as inhuman as that against which the elder Pitt raised his voice?

☞In the mistake near Great Bethel there were many badly wounded—but one in particular, a soldier of the New York 69th, had to have his right arm amputated. He bore the operation with much fortitude, and on seeing the arm about to be taken away for burial, called the man back, and grasping the fingers shook hands with the arm, saying—"Good bye, old friend—you served me often at a pinch, and I thought to carry you to the grave, but you are going before me. Good bye."

Local Items.

THE FOURTH.—The eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, occurring on Thursday last, was celebrated in a spirited manner in this place, under the auspices of the Gettysburg Zouaves.

At an early hour in the morning the bells of the Churches, Court-house, &c., were rung, and there was an incessant firing of muskets, guns and smaller arms.

At 7 o'clock, a beautiful silk company flag was presented to the Zouaves in the Diamond—Rev. Prof. Muhlenberg making the presentation speech and Rev. Mr. Sunwalt responding. The flag was purchased at Philadelphia—the money collected from our citizens by Mrs. T. D. Carson, and Misses Annie Danner and Kate Schmucker, to whom much praise is due. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and hearty cheers were given for the ladies, Prof. Muhlenberg and Mr. Sunwalt.

A procession was then formed, Col. J. D. Paxton chief marshal and Capt. R. McCurdy assistant marshal. The Gettysburg Zouaves, Capt. Sunwalt, Adams Rifles, Capt. McConaughy, and the College Guards, Capt. John McCreary, were in the line, the whole making a very fine appearance and eliciting general admiration. The Literary Societies of the College also appeared in the procession.

After a march through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to Spangler's Spring. The hacks took out large numbers of ladies and gentlemen—whilst many more had other conveyances or took it a-foot. Arrived on the ground, a rest in the cooling shade was enjoyed, and at 10 o'clock, a prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Keiser, the Declaration of Independence read by R. G. Harper, Esq., and an oration delivered by Rev. J. R. Warner.

At 1 o'clock the party sat down to dinner, gotten up by Mr. Gruel, and an excellent one it was. About one hundred and sixty persons dined. An organization was then had—Capt. Sunwalt presiding, and Hon. S. R. Russell acting secretary. The following regular toasts were read:

1. The Day we Celebrate.—Enshrined in the hearts of all true lovers of our country, may its annual return be hailed with delight by unborn millions rejoicing in the blessings of a free republican government: and the spirit of '76 be annually revived and rekindled by a united and happy people. [Responded to by Dr. C. Horner.]

2. The Memory of Washington. Let the remembrance of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," inspire us with renewed vigor, activity and courage in the preservation and defence of constitutional liberty now in the day of our country's trial. [Responded to by a song.]

3. The Union.—The great treasure house of all our blessings. The very palladium of our prosperity and safety, and the security of freedom itself. Death to the traitor who would lay his rude and ruthless hand on this edifice of constitutional American liberty. [Responded to by D. Wills, Esq.]

4. The President of the United States.—Nerved with the power to sustain the constitution and enforce the laws, may he put down rebellion and vindicate the majesty and power of the government by executing the death warrant of all leading traitors. [Responded to by D. McConaughy, Esq.]

5. Lieutenant General Scott.—Our great military chieftain. Our nation's defence, her bulwark, her savior. The true patriot, the unflinching soldier. The flag and honor of our country he nobly has and nobly will sustain. Let friendship, veneration and pride for Lieut. General Scott animate us all. [Responded to by Rev. T. P. Bucher in a patriotic letter and by Rev. J. R. Warner in a short speech.]

6. The Army and Navy.—Our volunteer army, our fathers, our brothers and our sons. May they continue to prove to the world by their devotion to their country, that America has an army, an army to which the world affords no equal. Our glorious army, we honor it, we rely on it, we trust in it. Our navy, whose sails whiten every sea, which has ever been our pride, may she become as great a terror to the enemies of our government at home, as she has been to our foes abroad. [Responded to by J. B. Reimensnyder.]

7. The Governor of Pennsylvania.—Gov. Curtin. That the Union arch may never tremble while his hand rests upon its Keystone, may faith strengthen him, hope inspire him, and charity mantle him. [Responded to by three cheers.]

8. The Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Army.—The brave sons of the old Keystone who are nobly fighting for their country, may we find them always in war as they ever have been in peace, honorable, just, patriotic and fearless. [Responded to by H. W. Roth.]

9. The Judiciary.—The only safeguard of those rights which are dearer to us than life. The only authority in any free government which must be implicitly obeyed. Let us always bow in holy reverence to its mandates. [Responded to by R. G. McCreary, Esq.]

10. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and the Fine Arts.—The great and substantial elements of our national greatness and prosperity. The only orders of nobility the people of the United States recognize. [Responded to by Chas. E. Murray.]

11. The Press.—Its freedom, our country's blessing. Its unrepressed license our country's bane. Wonderful in achievement, weighty in influence. The fabricator and director of public opinion, may its power when the exponent of truth, justice and liberty, ever be successful. [Responded to by H. J. Stahle.]

12. Our Country's Flag.—God bless it; 'tis the symbol of American nationality, the ensign of freemen. The Representative of our greatness—may its "stars and stripes" never fade and loyal sons never be wanted to preserve its sacred folds from the polluting touch of its enemies. [Responded to by W. A. Duncan, Esq.]

13. Woman.—The light of the world.—God's noblest gift to man. The talisman of all our joys, and the sympathetic friend in all our distresses. Her beauty only excelled by her virtues and her devotion steadfast and pure as the Northern Star. [Responded to by J. C. Neely, Esq.]

The following, in compliment of the Captain of the Zouaves, was handed in as a volunteer toast:

Capt. Sunwalt.—The christian, the gentleman, and the efficient commander of our corps. May he enjoy long life, great happiness and prosperity. Let each one endeavor to render his connection with us as pleasant to him, as it is profitable to us.

There would doubtless have been many other volunteer toasts, but as the day was far spent, the party adjourned, to witness the shooting for a beautiful silver medal by the Zouaves. Rufus Bailey made the best shot, and of course carried off the prize.—The military then engaged in drill, occupying probably an hour; when the procession was re-formed, and returned to town.

The military display was the best seen here for a long while, and reflected creditably on all participating. The Zouaves spared no effort to make the affair a satisfactory one, and they succeeded in every particular. The public cannot award them too much praise.

OUR SOLDIERS AT CAMP WAYNE.—The Ladies of the Union Relief Association, of this place, sent on to Camp Wayne, in the early part of last week, a box of articles for the use of the Volunteers. They were received; and the following note of gratitude, in answer, returned by Capt. MCPHERSON:

CAMP WAYNE,
West Chester, June 26, 1861.

MY DEAR MADAM—

I am directed by the "Adams Infantry" to convey to the Ladies of the Union Relief Association, their sincere thanks for the Havelocks and Needlecases, which have been received; and to the Bible Society, for the supply of Testaments, which came to hand last evening.

We all appreciate the motives which prompted the Ladies to this labor of love, and have gratefully received these evidences of their kind and thoughtful consideration. They will prove serviceable, promotive of comfort, and I hope consolatory, amid whatever trials may be before us.

With high respect, very truly yours,
EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Mrs. C. M. B.

☞On Monday morning last, the same Ladies' Relief Association sent on by Adams' Express, to Camp Wayne, another large box, containing a full equipment of beautiful Jackets for the whole company of "Adams Infantry." This shows the strong patriotism and energetic action of the Ladies of our Town and County.—*Sentinel.*

☞At an election for President and Managers of Ever Green Cemetery, on Monday week, the following persons were chosen:

President—D. McConaughy.
Managers—S. S. Schmucker, J. B. Danner, M. Jacobs, C. P. Krauth, H. J. Stahle, D. McCreary, R. McCurdy.

☞At an election held on Saturday week, for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, the following persons were chosen:—Geo. Swope, E. B. Buehler, Geo. W. McClellan, S. R. Russell, Andrew Polley.

☞Mr. JOHN A. NOEL, of Buchanan Valley, sends us several tall stalks of Rye, one of them measuring eight feet. Well done for the Valley!

☞Mr. SAMUEL HOFFHEINS, of Hamilton township, sends us six heads of wheat, containing, respectively, 68, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 75 grains, or 322 in all. The heads are exceedingly plump, and, we should judge, very "hard to beat."

☞JOHN C. KING, Esq., Attorney at Law, lately of this place, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant in the 16th Regt. U. S. Army, Col. Porter commandant. He has been in our town for a few days past and appears gratified at the prospect before him of defending his country's flag.—*Sentinel.*

☞Answer to last week's Enigma—"A pair of Spurs."

☞None but a physician knows how much a reliable alterative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it *cures* the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Tennessee Times, Nashville, Tenn.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This medicine is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing all the ills which affect us in the shape of coughs, colds, and inflammation of the throat, lungs, and chest.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

☞The Chicago Journal of the 25th ult. mentions that the Rev. Dr. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, formerly of Gettysburg, and for the last twelve years Rector of St. James Church in Chicago, has received an unanimous call to the Rectorship of Grace Church, San Francisco, California. Grace Church is the most important of any Parish on the Pacific coast; and the present Bishop of the Diocese has, since his acceptance of the Episcopate of California, been its Rector.—The Bishop writes a very urgent letter to Dr. Clarkson, begging his acceptance of the call. The salary offered by the Vestry to Dr. Clarkson is $5,000 per annum.

"No Party."

This term, so freely used by the Republicans, has quite a different meaning from what most people attach to it. It means that in Democratic counties there shall be no-party nominations this fall, but an equitable division of the offices be made between the Democrats and Republicans, and in Republican counties the usual course be pursued of strict party nominations.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

☞The Washington correspondent of Greeley's *Tribune* says: "Very great *asses* are being made officers, (in the army,) and very GREAT KNAVES receive commissions in civil life."

Greeley not only publishes and endorses this, but, alluding to Harvey and other appointees of Lincoln, adds:

"Proved TRAITORS are left in office as representatives of the United States abroad."

☞The Daily News says a mass meeting of prominent citizens, Republicans, Democrats and others, will soon be held in New York, "to express dissatisfaction at the war."

☞Col. Williamson, of the Sickles Brigade, has sworn that the *Tribune* must not and should not be circulated among the soldiers at Camp Scott.

☞Since Col. Henly has control of things in Baltimore, the old Know Nothing policemen are being again appointed.—Suggestive!

☞The women of Portland have furnished to the Maine volunteers 3400 flannel shirts; 1600 pairs of drawers; 4200 towels; 1800 needle books; 1200 neck ties; 1600 handkerchiefs; 700 bed sacks; 900 sun hoods; 800 linen havelocks; 840 rubber blankets.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LATEST!

Congress---President's Message.

Both Houses of Congress assembled in special session at Washington on Thursday.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice President. Credentials of new members were presented and notices of several bills given.

G. A. Grow, of Pa., was chosen Speaker of the House on the first ballot. Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn., was elected Clerk, defeating the renegade Forney. Etheridge 92, Forney 41, Dietrick 21.

The President's Message was sent in on Friday, and after being read, 50,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The following abstract of the Message is from an exchange:

The first matter touched upon is the course of the government with regard to Fort Sumter, and which at the time led to such general misconstruction and misrepresentation. The President states that information was received from Major Anderson to the purport that he had provisions only sufficient to last until a given time. That it was the opinion of Gen. Scott that it would require a force of 20,000 men to hold the fort, and that it could not be garrisoned in time to relieve the occupants. Nevertheless, to surrender it was deemed impolitic, as the act might be misunderstood both at home and abroad, and it was finally determined only to provision Sumter and reinforce Pickens, so that the evacuation of Sumter in the end, as a military necessity, should be balanced by the reinforcing of Pickens, as an evidence of the policy of the government. This policy was interrupted by the attack and reduction of Sumter, and according to the message, was thus inaugurated by the Southern Confederacy.

The message proceeds to a general review of the progress of secession, the action of the seceding States, and the public sentiment of particular States. The opinion is entertained that there are many in these States still loyal to the Union, and intimates the settled design of the government to restore the whole of the seceded territory to its allegiance to the government. For this purpose the President asks Congress to place at the control of the government for the work at least 400,000 men and $400,000,000. This is in fact the message in brief.

George T. Brown was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Ex-Congressman Ball, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Rev. Mr. Stockton is continued as Chaplain.

Senators Breckinridge and Powell were in their seats, as was also Senator Polk, of Missouri. The rumors that the e. and some other Senators from border slave States that are still in the Union, would not take their seats are therefore unfounded. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, also appeared in his seat.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., took his seat as a member of the House. It is probable that he and Governor Wickliffe and other representatives from Kentucky will bring forward some project of pacification, in the course of the session.

Another Success of Gen Patterson—The Federal Troops in Pursuit of the Secessionists.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Major General Patterson has achieved another brilliant and important success. Information was received by the administration yesterday from Martinsburg that he entered and passed through that place in the morning in hot pursuit of the enemy.

The army, on entering Martinsburg, was welcomed with enthusiasm by the mass of the population, who were gratified by the protection promised and now given by the government. Thus the 4th of July was gloriously celebrated at Martinsburg.

The secession force which Gen. Patterson scattered on the 2d, when he crossed the Potomac, lost sixty killed, and had many more wounded. Having rallied and presented a front yesterday, they again retreated a distance of seven or eight miles where they have been reinforced.

A Skirmish near Harper's Ferry.

A passenger by the cars last evening reports 1,800 federal troops at Sandy Hook, one mile from Harper's Ferry, on Thursday. The pickets of the contending forces had a skirmish opposite Harper's Ferry on Thursday evening, which resulted in one federal soldier of the New York Ninth Regiment having been killed, and two wounded. Two citizens of Harper's Ferry, and both Union men, are also reported to have been shot and killed by the federal pickets.

Matthias Point.

Information has reached Washington that the Confederates have mounted breast-works at Matthias Point, with a battery of two rifled guns, which are supported with a force of 1,600 infantry and cavalry. The steamer Philadelphia left Washington on Friday for the purpose, it was supposed, of reconnoitering the position of the Confederates at Matthias Point.

Great Fire at Boston---Immense Destruction of Property.

BOSTON, July 4.—An immense conflagration occurred in East Boston to-day. Nickerson's wharves, the salt warehouses of the Suffolk Salt Mills, the iron foundery, machine shops, sectional dock marine railways there located, and nearly one hundred dwellings, as well as an immense amount of lumber, timber and marine stores, patterns of all descriptions, including the moulds for the new gunboats contracted for by Paul Curtis, were burnt.

It is impossible to estimate the loss at present. Twelve three-story dwellings on Hudson and Albany streets, city proper, were burnt to-day.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Cause of the Onslaught of Republican Journals on Mr. Crittenden.—We stated the other day that there are persons—and they are pretty numerous—who support the war and the Government solely because they believe, if the war continues, slavery will be abolished. But for that hope and belief they would oppose both the war and the Government. The papers that represent these persons are in great trepidation at present, for fear an adjustment of our national difficulties may be made, and that Peace may be installed where War now sits with bloody and frowning brow. How rejoiced should we be if assured that they have good cause for their alarm! They regard Mr. Crittenden as the wily Greek who is to be the bearer of the fatal gifts that will overthrow the Republican Troy; and in consequence of such belief, they are pitching into that gentleman right vigorously, in order to destroy his influence with Congress and the country. Before his election some of them went so far as to hope that he would be defeated by his Secession opponent. Though a Union man, who has done more than any other dozen men to keep Kentucky in the Union, yet these papers are sorry he was not defeated, so apprehensive are they he may do something that may bring the war to a close and restore the ancient relations of kindness and social and business intercourse between the sections. They, therefore, undertake to warn the country and Congress against him.—They do not want peace, for that would crush their hopes of the universal emancipation of the blacks. They prefer that the war should continue—that heavy burthens should be heaped upon the country to sustain it—that trade, commerce and business should remain stagnant and prostrate—rather than the present chance of liberating four millions of slaves should be lost. It is well enough that the country should understand the secret of these attempts to break down Mr. Crittenden before he goes to Washington.

Sickles gives up his Brigade.—New York, July 2.—The World says Mr. Sickles has relinquished the plan of forming a brigade, in consequence of the difficulties thrown in his way, and has resumed the Colonelcy of the regiment he originally organized.—There are probably enough troops at Camp Scott to form two or three regiments.

For the Compiler.

QUERY.—Isn't it strange that Dr. Baugher, President of Penna. College, Chairman of the Faculty, and Reporter of the conduct of Students, has not brought to the notice of the Faculty the misconduct of a batch of *his* pupils, who, in violation of both the laws of the Institution and those of the State, in such cases made and provided, at the solemn, silent hour of midnight, (June 29,) disturbed the wonted peace and quiet of the town, alarmed the citizens, and made the night hideous, by conduct shameful in the extreme?

Does the Dr. intend to approve of such *lawless* proceedings by his silence, and to *screen* from deserved punishment tutor or pupils?

Whither are we tending? O tempora! O mores!! O leges!!! CITIZEN.

A Comet.—For several nights past a first class comet has made its appearance in the Northern heavens, which has created considerable excitement and has set all the astronomers in the Union agog—not because there is any probability that the celestial visitor is likely to do any thing more than shine every night for a few weeks, and then dart off into the regions of space, but because its coming was unheralded and unexpected. We saw it on Tuesday night, and although we have seen several of these stangers in our day, this was much the largest of any of them.

☞The Distribution of Premiums will take place at St. Joseph's Academy, McSherrytown, July 11th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

About Secession.—We have no sympathy or respect for those Republicans who are continually denouncing Democrats as Secessionists and enemies to the country, simply because they are Democrats. Our experience teaches us that the Democratic party of the North, as a party, is just as loyal and patriotic as its rival.—*Juniata Sentinel*, (Republican paper.)

☞"Yes, "just as loyal and patriotic as its rival," and, we think, a good deal more so. We honor the *Sentinel*, however, for uttering the above sentiments. They are manly and honest—traits we don't often find in Republican papers.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

SHANDAKEN, N. Y., June 15.

I do not hesitate to say that a large number of those that were fierce for the war in April, would be glad to avert it now, and would be glad to see some way of saving the Union. The conservative Republicans are down on the Abolitionists, which is the best sign of all. I have just seen a prominent Republican, that owns up he would be glad to see some chance of settlement. The farmers begin to talk of taxes, and when they *feel it* in that way, they *realize* it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

New York Policemen in Trouble. On Wednesday Judge Leonard, of the New York Supreme Court, issued an order for the arrest of Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of police, and two of his men, at the instance of Mr. Frederick A. Guion. The Express says:

Mr. Guion lays his damages at twenty thousand dollars for false imprisonment growing out of his recent arrest for obtaining signatures to the much talked of "Peace Petition." This case will afford our mercurial superintendent of police and other Black Republicans an opportunity to defend themselves in court. We are now in a fair way of learning whether we are living under the constitution of the United States, or under the rule of John A. Kennedy.

Scouting Party Fallen into Ambush—Thirty-six of the Party made Prisoners.—Williamsport, June 28.—A scouting party, consisting of forty Federal troops, left this place this morning for the Virginia shore. In the evening four of them returned. The rest, thirty-six in number, were taken prisoners by the Confederate forces.

The above appears as a special dispatch in the Baltimore *Exchange.* It is confirmed by a letter from a private source, received in this place.

☞The New York Journal of Commerce takes a brief, bold and comprehensive view of the national crisis. It says, "the North has been deceived and misled into this war by the Northern Republican press."—*Providence Journal.*

We believe that the South was first deceived into a rebellion by the Republican press, through the belief that their rights could not be secured in the Union; and that the North has been deceived into this war by the same agency.—*Journal of Commerce.*

☞The Norristown *Herald and Free Press*, a rabid Republican journal, says that community ought not to suffer the circulation of peace petitions! That's constitutional freedom with a vengeance. Whilst such journals would put down slavery at the South, they would establish despotism at the North. Let the people—the *white* people—look to their rights.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	4 75 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 00
White Wheat	1 05 to 1 10
Red Wheat	1 00 to 1 15
Corn	48
Rye	60
Oats	26
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 00 to 4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaser of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 25 to 5 50
Wheat	1 30 to 1 60
Rye	60 to 65
Corn	47 to 62
Oats	28 to 33
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund	7 50 to 10 25
Hogs, per hund	5 25 to 5 75
Hay	12 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	16 to 17
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

By the Rev. B. A. Shorb, Mr. BERNARD NOEL to Miss AMELIA TIMMONS, both of Mountpleasant township.

By the same, Mr. JACOB NOEL to Mrs. E. KUHN, both of Mountpleasant township.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, Mr. SAMUEL LOUDON, of Freedom township, aged 85 years 7 months and 7 days.

On the 7th of June, Miss EMELINE POTTORF, of Straban township, aged 17 years 2 months and 22 days.

In Hilltown, on the 30th ult., HIRAM WESLEY, son of Mrs. Delilah Bittinger, aged 3 years 4 months and 13 days.

On the 20th ult., Mr. JAMES M'CLEARY, of Freedom township, in the 91st year of his age.

On the 30th ult., of scarlet fever, MARGARET, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cronce, of Straban township, aged 9 years 10 months and 17 days.

In Hampton, on the 27th ult., LOUISA JANE, daughter of Wm. C. and Sydney C. Beck, aged 5 years and 9 months.

LETTERS FROM CAMP.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA., July 3, 1861.

FRIEND STAHLE:—We are at present encamped within five miles of Martinsburg. I have but a few moments to write, as we are about to take up our line of march to the above place, where there is a large body of secession troops assembled, intending, as we are informed, to make a stand against us. I will not now attempt a description of our march from Camp Speilman, but may hereafter.

Our army encountered and put to flight the 1st and 2d Va. Regiments on our march to this point yesterday, killing and wounding many of them. They were hauled off in wagons as fast as they were shot down. The fight continued for several miles, through fields, tearing down fences, and laying waste acres upon acres of grain and corn.

We are the centre of all the camps, being surrounded on all sides by a force of twenty thousand troops. We are now expecting an additional force.

The whole country is lying waste and desolate; tenements are vacant, only occasionally a poor deserted negro may be found; grain fields lying black and blasted in the sun, no arm stretched forth to reap nor garner.

We are all as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but considerably wearied, being on a forced march since 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and scantily provisioned. We anticipate a warm 4th of July.

I must close. Should I fail to write regularly you must attribute it to circumstances over which I have no control.

Yours truly, BAGFNEY.

Special Notices.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c. &c.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

FROM DAVID SLIFER, ESQ.

LEWISBURG, PA., May 7, 1860.

Seth W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen: I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and believe it to be an excellent remedy for coughs, colds, and inflammation of the lungs, and I recommend it most cheerfully. DAVID SLIFER.

FROM J. SCOTT, ESQ.

LEWISBURG, PA., May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,

Gentlemen: I have used your valuable medicine, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for coughs, colds, and throat and lung complaints, and have found it an excellent remedy in my own case. I have also used it in my family with the happiest results.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ.,

President of the Morris County Bank, and who is well known and much esteemed throughout New Jersey:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 9, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,—

Dear Sir:—Having used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

Yours, very respectfully, JESSE SMITH.

☞*Caution to Purchasers.*—The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the *written* signature of "I. BUTTS" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford, John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere. June 24, 1861. 4w

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '60. 1yeow

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Oct. 22, 860. 1y

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities, and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See advertisement.

☞Twenty-five to sixty dollars and expenses per month will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over the Fifty and One Hundred dollar machines.—The price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE SEWING MACHINE CO. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Mar. 11, '61. 6m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Laying of a Corner-stone.

THE Corner-stone of the new Ger. Ref. Church at New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., will be laid *on Saturday, the 27th inst.* Several clergymen from a distance are expected to be present. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone will take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. There will also be divine service at 9 o'clock, A. M., of the same day.

By order of the Consistory.

July 8, 1881.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution among the creditors of the fund in the hands of JAMES DAVIS, Assignee of PETER DAHLHAMER and MARY, his wife, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will sit to discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 24th day of July inst.*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties in interest are requested to present their accounts or claims, properly proven.

E. B. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*

July 8, 1861. 3t

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving a Note, signed by D. Kendlehart and endorsed by D. A. Buehler, dated July 2, 1861, at 90 days, for $150. The payment of the above has been stopped, as the note has been lost or mislaid. D. KENDLEHART.

Gettysburg, July 8, 1861. 3t

Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles B. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES, ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.

July 1, 1861. 3m

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

Notice.

HENRY HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Hemler, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Germany township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. L. HEMLER,
JOSEPH FINK, *Adm'rs.*

June 24, 1861. 6t*

Notice.

JOSEPH HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Hemler, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE HEMLER, *Ex'r.*

June 24, 1861. 6t

Notice

TO TRESPASSERS.—The undersigned hereby warns all persons not to trespass, either in fishing or hunting, on his premises, in Hamilton township, Adams county. Persons disregarding this notice will be dealt with according to law. JOSHUA HOOVER.

June 24, 1861. 3t

Caution.

MY wife, RACHEL TOWNSEND, having left my residence, and refusing to resume her marital relations, I hereby give notice that I will no longer be accountable for any contract she may make, or assume any debt of her's.

WARNER TOWNSEND.

Latimore township, June 8, 1861. 3t

Notice.

DR. CHARLES BLISH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. Charles Blish, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. M. C. WHITE, *Adm'r.*

June 10, 1861. 6t

Notice.

JOHN EPPLEMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Eppleman, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY EPPLEMAN, *Executor.*

May 13, 1861. 6t

Notice.

SAMUEL BEAR'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Bear, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK DIEHL, *Ex'r.*

May 13, 1861. 6t

Notice.

PETER RICE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Rice, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Greene township, Franklin county, and the last named in said Menallen township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM H. RICE,
CORNELIUS RICE, *Ex'rs.*

June 17, 1861. 6t*

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale. ☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Hay Rake.

SHEADS & BUEHLER have on hand two *first-rate* HAY and GRAIN RAKES, which will be sold at low rates. This is a fine opportunity for Farmers to secure a valuable labor and time saving implement. Call and look at them. [May 27, 1861. tf

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

LADIES and Gentlemen, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get all kinds of Perfumery, very cheap. [May 13.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

H. G. CARR sells Coal Oil Lamps cheaper than any body else in the county.—Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Sea Bathing

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—For Sea Bathing, Atlantic City, N. J., (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia,) is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains on Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80.

McKibbin's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses now open.

July 1, 1861. 1m

Public Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDKF'S,

as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS, in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to Gettysburg.

April 22, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

Old Muskets & Rifles.

ALL persons throughout Adams county having in their possession United States arms, either Muskets or Rifles, are hereby ordered to return them immediately to the undersigned, at Gettysburg. If said arms are not returned in a reasonable time, such measures as the military laws of the Commonwealth provide will be taken to get them in. Of course this does not apply to arms in the possession of organized companies.

☞For the convenience of those who have arms to return, they will be received at the following places:

Cashtown—Mr. Peters; Arendtsville—C. Hanes; Middletown—Camp's Store; Bendersville—C. Myer; Petersburg—Mr. Becker and Mr. Hildebrand; Hampton—Mr. Dicks; East Berlin—Daniel Minnigh; Abbottstown—Mr. Cobler and Francis Wilson; New Oxford—Jacob Martin; McSherrystown—John Busbey; Littlestown—Joseph Barker; Mountjoy—Rebber's store; Hoener's Mill; Freedom—Nicholas Moritz; Fairfield—Mr. Shively; Mt. Rock—J. E. Smith.

☞I have positive orders to collect the arms. Those concerned will please take notice, and act accordingly. JOHN SCOTT,

June 24, 1861. *Brigade Inspector.*

New Store at Fairfield!

THE subscribers have opened an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT FAIRFIELD, to which they invite the attention of the public. We are prepared to sell at extremely LOW RATES for *cash.* All we ask is a call, and we will prove the truth of the above assertion.

DANNER & SHIELDS.

April 15, 1861. 3m

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work, at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

Now is the Time!

THE undersigned, having leased the Carriage-making establishment of Andrew Woods, on the corner of Baltimore and Breckinridge streets, Gettysburg, hereby informs the public that he will put up to order all kinds of work—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, &c. He will also give Carriage REPAIRING close attention—doing all work in the very best manner and at moderate rates. Cash or country produce taken in payment.

May 13, 1861. W. K. GALLAGHER.

New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS, and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please.

May 13, 1861. 3m

Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respectfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 8, 1861.

Notice.

JOHN MARCH'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John March, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL MARCH, *Ex'r.*

May 27, 1861. 6t

Lime! Lime!

THE subscriber has leased one of the LIME KILNS of Mr. Samuel Sneeringer, in Conowago township, and will hereafter carry on said business at said Kiln, inviting a portion of the patronage of the public. His prices are 9 cents per bushel cash, and 9½ cents on credit. First rate Lime Stone and first rate Lime.

JOHN BEHRMAN.

April 22, 1861. 6t

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 1, 1861.

Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.

Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

YOUNG Men's Spring styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,* as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This is the original and genuine article, which by its wonderful cures has secured the first and foremost place in public estimation: it has now become indispensable in families for the most delicate female, and the youngest child may take it at all times with perfect safety. It not only cures Scrofula and all diseases arising from a vitiated and inflamed condition of the blood, but if timely used will carry off in a perfectly natural manner all unhealthy secretions and prevent the breaking out of those unsightly blotches, sores, and pimples, to which persons of scrofulous tendency are all more or less subject.

CURES
Scrofula,
Fever Sores,
Salt Rheum,
Boils and Pimples,
Stubborn Ulcers,
Cutaneous Eruptions,
Painters' Colic,
Rheumatism,
Erysipelas,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.—Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

July 1, 1861. 1m

Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Ormsby, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.

York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.

York, June 24, 1861.

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO at all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices.

OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,

Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you can't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

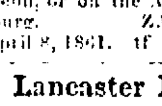
The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞"A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber, Assignee of JACOB ECKENRODE and WIFE, offers at Private Sale, THE FARM of said Assignors, situate partly in Franklin and partly in Cumberland townships, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about one mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 112 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-Story Double LOG HOUSE, Log Barn,



with Sheds attached, Horse Stables, new Spring House, a well of water at the door, and a Young Orchard. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the Assignee, residing in Gettysburg. ZACHARIAH MYERS,

April 8, 1861. tf *Assignee.*

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmerett, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call.—We are confident we can please you.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

April 15, 1861. tf

$1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL *COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD!*—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION! For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painters' Colic or Cramp, Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above, the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address

C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.

April 29, 1861. 6m

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

CRACKERS.—Stewart's Philadelphia Butter Crackers, an article rarely had in this market, for sale at H. G. CARR'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Advertisements,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS,

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. —Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

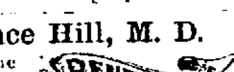
Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.— Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D M'Creary, Andrew Polley, Joan Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING —The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING AND BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on
JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.— ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., South Side, Philad'a.
Mar. 11, 1861. 3m

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Baltimore Adv'ts.

Howard Street

CARPET STORE!—A. G. GRIFFITH & SON, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Corner of Howard & Marion Streets, Baltimore.

☞NEW AND CHEAP CARPET HOUSE.

Do you want to buy a Cheap Carpet?

Then go to the Howard St. Carpet Store. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.—We would invite attention to our New stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rag Carpets, Table Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash* prices.

☞Any wishing to buy goods in our line will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods packed for country trade and delivered free of charge. A. G. GRIFFITH & SON.
ALBERT G. GRIFFITH, G. SAPPINGTON GRIFFITH, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Cor. of Howard & Marion Streets.
April 8, 1861. 6w

1861. 1861. 1861.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.—Carpets from 25 cents up; Oil Cloths from 37½ cents up; White and Checked Matting, all widths, at very low prices; Cocoa Mattings of different widths. Also, DRUGGETTS, RUGS, DOOR MATS and STAIR RODS at reduced rates. RAG CARPETS of our own make at wholesale and retail. A call solicited. JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington Street,
4 doors west of Howard St., Baltimore.
April 1, 1861. 3m

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair; Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. ly

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.
☞Orders promptly attended to.
June 18, 1860. ly

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.
STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. ly

FAIRFIELD

Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

De Grath's Great Electric Oil,

IS THE MARVEL OF THE AGE—For the following, (not everything:)
Cures Rheumatism often in a day;
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes;
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to two days;
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
Cures Ear-ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night;
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days;
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days;
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and scrofulous affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days;
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

BOY TAKEN OFF HIS CRUTCHES IN TWENTY MINUTES!
Alexandria, Va.

Prof. De Grath—Dear Sir:—My son had his foot badly cut and swollen from sticking a nail into it, and was totally unable to walk without a crutch, when, by one application of your Electric Oil, he was immediately cured and able to walk without his crutch. I believe he was saved from being lame thereby. I recommend your Oil to all afflicted.
Yours, truly,
JOHN ARNOLD, Hatter.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all pains cured at once, by this great Oil.

The Cures made by Prof. De Grath with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil," for the cure of diseases on man and beast.

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called DE GRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of man and beast. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than five hundred thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it is a splendid discovery, is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only Genuine "Electric Oil" is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the United States, and at wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, of the Agent. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. 117 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Principal Depot.
May 27, 1861. 3m

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*— JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL and HARDEE'S RIFLE DRILL to be had at H. G. CARR'S, opposite the Bank.

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.
A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. ly

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.— HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful styles, embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama. Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morrocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unequaled for crisis.
April 22, 1861.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*. Address
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
March 4, 1861. ly

Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.
D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.
June 10, 1861.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND
WASHINGTON ZINC.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 120 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. ly

Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. ly

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

1000 *Chances to Make Money!*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,
JEWELRY
AND
Silver-Plated Ware,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN!

35,000 AGENTS WANTED!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM
CATALOGUE,

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO THIS

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
430 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
April 1, 1861.

Attention!

The Best Military Book ever Published,
NOW READY.

Baxter's

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE RECRUIT,

In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style,

And all the information necessary for the forming of

CORPS OF HOME GUARDS.

Illustrated with over
100 ENGRAVINGS,
Showing the Different Positions in the
Facings and Manual of Arms,
And complete directions relative to
LOADING AND FIRING.
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO
SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,
And in conformation with the
Army Requirements for the Present War.
BY
LT. COL. D. W. C. BAXTER,
OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD.

This Book is Officially Approved of.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume, 12mo., 62 pages, Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK,
IS ALSO
Published in the German Language,
At the same price, and is the only
German Book of American Military Tactics
Published in the United States.

Agents and Canvassers Wanted

To engage in the Sale of this Work, in every
CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE
In the Country.

Price per Dozen Copies,	....	$2 00
" Fifty "	....	8 00
" Hundred "	....	15 00

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

THE

CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adapted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With illustrations. Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE ABOVE BOOKS MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE, to any address in the U. States, upon receipt of the price, by
KING & BAIRD, Printers and Publishers,
607 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA.
To whom all Orders should be addressed.
May 20, 1861. 6t

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. ly

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hommony, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg Dec. 31 1860 9m*

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.— Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness —terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.
ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

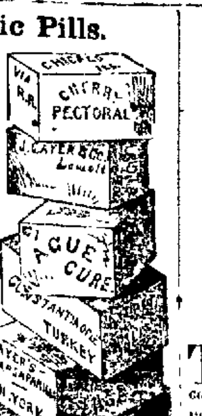
All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. ly

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

H. G. CARR has just received from the city of Philadelphia a very fine assortment of fancy and plain Gentlemen's Neck Ties, which he is selling cheaper than ever.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.



ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?— Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.
From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.
From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Clk of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,
ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, RELAX, WORMS.
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.
From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.— Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally.
Sept. 3, 1860. lyeow

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
May 27, 1860.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,— W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. ly

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.
DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.— Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. Hoffman, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.
Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.
Nov. 2, 1860.

The New York

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE WEEKLY.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

☞The Publishers of the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, at the solicitation of many friends of this paper, have revised the list of prices for their Weekly edition, and reduced the rates so as to meet the views of those who want a weekly paper for

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

In mechanical execution it is second to none. With an able corps of Editors in the several departments, embracing commerce and finance, foreign news, political economy, national and State politics, productive industry and improvements, city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and with intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries, the proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking

20 copies or upwards	.......ONE DOLLAR each.	
13 copies	...................FIFTEEN DOLLARS.	
8 copies	...................TEN	"
4 copies	...................SIX	"
3 copies	...................FIVE	"
Under 3 copies	...................TWO	"

The papers will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in the case of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce	....................$9 00
Daily Junior Do.	....................5 00
Two copies Junior, to one address,	..........9 00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, April 22, '61.

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Boulevarde and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

MOULD CANDLES, wholesale, at $13 per 100 lbs. NORBECK & MARTIN.
March 25, 1861.

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